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Vol. VIII

NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1921

No. 10

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Chemical Department

17 Battery Place



New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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CHEMISTRY ON THE COAST

The Pacific Coast is rapidly developing chemical industries of National importance, and Western universities are broadening their technical courses to meet the demand for men trained in special lines. The University of California has inaugurated a series of lectures by eminent scientists with a view to acquaint the leaders of industry with the opportunities for investment and to interest her students in the department of chemical engineering.

As Coast manufacturing grows the demand for chemicals will increase and the field which is now limited by high freight rates will gradually become more profitable. Protection will also become an important factor. Large borax works, famous the world over, are now closed because of competition from Asia Minor. The potash industry is also suffering from low prices for the German product, as well as difficulties of transportation to the market east of the Mississippi. It is estimated that 100 million tons of potash are available in Searles Lake, California, where the deposits are said to be from 75 to 100 feet in depth over an area of twelve to fourteen square miles.

The lecturers at the University will be men who speak with authority. Dr. H. W. Morse, who described the Lake Searles deposits and explained the processes of treatment, has been connected with the West End plant for some time, and has had exceptional opportunities to study the situation. He was an associate worker with Prof. Cottrell, who solved the important problem of control of fumes in copper smelting. If other lecturers are as well informed on the subjects which they select, the information concerning the chemical industries on the Coast will be read with interest by manufacturers as well as technical men.

NOW, WHAT?

After a strenuous life of almost two and a half sessions, the Longworth Bill has expired ignominiously. It was rushed through the House. In the Senate it was shunted about until it was shoved into a cubby-hole.

If it were not serious that so important a measure should be treated in this manner, it would be a laughable travesty of our legislative methods.

It is a fact, not to be denied, that the coal-tar chemical industry which has been built up in this country needs protection. It is a fact also that this country needs a coal-tar chemical industry. As an industrial nation, we cannot allow our supply of coal-tar colors, necessary for the manufacture of millions of dollars worth of goods from

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the bolt of baby ribbon to the roll of carpet, from match tips to linoleum, to be in the hands of foreign competitors. As a growing people, we cannot risk being without the coal-tar chemicals which every day become more and more important in medicine. As a nation, we dare not be without the means of waging modern warfare most effectively.

These facts were brought out plainly in the hearings on the Longworth Bill. Yet, the Senate played fast and loose with a measure to protect a vital part of the basic chemical industry. Commen't and criticism are alike unnecessary.

It is not a secret that the best friends of the Bill were its worst enemies. The plan adopted for securing its passage was, obviously, not the right one, and criticism of the campaign is useful because the passage of a measure granting adequate protection to the coal-tar chemical industry must of necessity depend upon the supporters of the Longworth Bill.

In the past there has been too much of politics and too little of proper publicity. So straightforward and patriotic a measure need not be slipped through Congress shamefacedly. The next effort to pass a coal-tar chemical tariff should be made in a new way.

It is true, unfortunately, that Congress will play politics with any measure not understood by the people of the country, and protection for this key industry is to be obtained most easily, most quickly, most surely, and most adequately, by arousing in the American people a just appreciation of the importance of this industry to them. Much progress has already been made in this direction, but a great deal more needs to be done. Since the passing of the British dye tariff, scores of influential newspapers in different sections of the country have advocated similar protection for our infant industry. Very recently, the Civic Federation, after listening to a speech by Mr. Choate, passed a strong resolution advocating the Longworth Bill, and the Hamilton Club of Chicago, the largest and probably most influential Republican organization in this country, after Mr. Haynes had spoken to them for fifteen minutes on the economic and military importance of coal-tar chemicals, urged upon the Illinois Senators immediate passage of this measure. Such instances show how quickly intelligent, disinterested men can be won to support protection of the coal-tar chemical industry. A thorough-going, open-handed campaign of popular education should replace the campaign of political persuasion. An appeal must be made over the heads of Congress to the patriotism and good business sense of the American people.

THE WORST ISM

Without going into the relative harm wrought by -isms and vices, we would like to suggest that the chemical trade consider a substitute for the old adage, advice is the worst of all vices, in some such form as this, pessim-ism is the worst of all -isms. Everyone who is at all close to the situation in the chemical and allied markets is ready on the slightest provocation to go at length into the sub-

ject of how bad business is. The occasional exception only brings out the subject in greater relief. Business is certainly bound straight for the rocks of the bankruptey courts, believe everyone. Prices are going down, down, down, until, believe everyone, sellers will soon be liable for commercial bribery for giving stuff away. Profits? Oh, yes, we did hear that word once, long ago, when it had a meaning. There is even an old wives' tale about a law which was passed in the forgotten past to limit profits to what were considered reasonable amounts. Believe everyone, that's about the size of the situation, which is the ground on which the remark about -isms is based.

It is rather hard at times to remember that the world is going on at the same old rate and that except for a few more or less isolated cases is managing to feed and clothe itself in about the same old manner. And, too, it is rather hard to remember that the things the world requires must come from somewhere. It is hardly necessary to prove these things but if you really need proof we would suggest that you compare business during the past month with that of a year ago in actual volume of material bought and sold. Certainly profits are smaller and prices lower. Certainly Japan didn't buy this year as she did last. Certainly there has been a lot of foreign goods brought in at ridiculously low prices on account of the favorable exchange rates. The answer is that there is too much pessimism where it doesn't belong and too little real sound judgment. The volume of business done by many of the heavy chemical trade in pounds of material during February, 1921, was greater than that done during February, 1920. February was admittedly a better month than January and that was better than December. March shows promise of being better than any of the three. The foreign exchange situation is bound to adjust itself quicker, the more goods we buy from abroad. German exchange has shown an increase of some 23 per cent since the first of January and is moving up every day. The principal trouble is that we have all become accustomed to the high prices and profits of the past few years and are having very real difficulty in adjusting ourselves to the changed conditions.

Truly, Pessimism is the worst of all -isms.

We notice that the soldiers' bonus bill attracted the ill-will of Senator Thomas of Colorado and that he threatened to talk that to death as he did the Longworth bill. We also notice that the senator's seat in the Senate Chamber is otherwise occupied now, and in the meantime we have heard no suggestions for a memorial in the Capitol or elsewhere to "the professional opponent."

Speaking of slogans—a dyer in a small Jersey town advertises in the local movie palace "I'd Dye for You."

Strange how conversations at the Chemists' Club, whatever be their starting point, always end in a technical discussion of the manufacture and consumption of ethyl alcohol.

The Chemist and the Tariff

An Open Letter to the Ways and Means Committee Concerning Protection for Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

E, THE undersigned chemists and technical employees in the various American works of the Antoine Chiris Company, manufacturers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, have the honor to further emphasize the following reasons, why in our opinion the infant domestic industry with which we have cast our lot should receive a reasonable tariff protection at the present time.

1. In refutation of the rather general opinion that this industry is mainly concerned with the production of non-essential commodities, we would respectfully call attention to the fact that U. S. Pharmacopoeial, National Formulary and new and non-official remedies approved by the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, valued at several hundred thousand dollars, were manufactured in the year 1920, and that this sum constitutes in round numbers 70% of the total business for the same period.

While it is true that these products are also extensively used in the manufacture of various toilet preparations, such as soaps, dental creams and face lotions and ointments, their well proved antiseptic value actually places them in the class of practical necessities. Furthermore, a considerable portion of the total output enters the manufacture of disinfectants, insecticides and food and drink flavors. In the emergency of war and epidemic, this business was classed as an essential industry, because it was equipped to turn out finished products for the alleviation of human ailments and suffering, and the equipment has not been changed except to increase it to cope with like future contingencies.

Difficulties In the Way

2. Shortly after the outbreak of the World War, interrupted transportation and finally complete severance of trade with the main source of supply put a stop to importations of a line of commodities, which had become through usage at least, of immense practical importance to the continuation of several lines of well established domestic business. In the emergency thus created and at the earnest solicitation of the forementioned dependent industries, the Antoine Chiris Co., decided to enter domestic manufacture. In the light of subsequent events, it developed that its main asset was the nerve to attempt the seemingly impossible, for the manufacture of essential oils and aromatic chemicals in this country was inaugurated under the most trying conditions imaginable. American chemists lacked the necessary special training. They had very little guidance except the patent literature which was vague and intentionally misleading. Outlined processes called for raw materials and equipment of foreign make or designs. Existing stocks of finished products were exhausted without thought of retaining type samples for future comparison. Raw materials were difficult to obtain and in many instances, had first to be prepared. Exhaustive experimental work had to be undertaken. Long delays incident to the granting of permits to construct or purchase the necessary installations were experienced. Finally, there almost invariably followed a record of failure to produce an acceptable product, which meant, of course, experimental re-investigation of the problem

at hand, redesign and reconstruction of the equipment and a repetition of the attendant delays.

What Has Been Accomplished

In spite, or perhaps because of the difficulties encountered, the company we represent has built and completely equipped three permanent factories, that are our pride and should be considered an asset to the country. It has employed and trained a staff of skilled factory workers whose real stock in trade at the present time is their knowledge of this particular line of business. It has enlisted the services of twenty chemists drawn from nearly as many American Colleges and Universities, men who have been specially trained by experience since entering their present employment. It has established research laboratories and is actively engaged in further developing the industry to a point of greater usefulness and importance.

We are fully aware of the importance of attaining the highest standard of quality and are paying so much attention to this point that our products are being recognized at least equal and in some cases superior to prewar products of foreign make, and it is a feature which should not be sacrificed in any event. Other things being equal, the sole strength of foreign competition is due to its scientific organization and long trained personnel. The interlacing utilization of by-products between the various branches of the chemical industry will make for supremacy even at normal rates of exchange of which so much has been said and written, and it is for these reasons that the infant industry must be considered as a whole in order to be made effective.

In the Chain of Key Industries

The coal-tar by-product industry and all its dependent branches, whether dye, munition, pharmaceutical, or aromatic chemicals for other legitimate purposes are key industries on the same chain, and a "Chain is just as strong as its weakest link." Any reasonable protection for a domestic dyestuff industry for example, will not avail unless there exists an outlet for its by-products. The manufacturer of aromatic chemicals for the soap, flavoring extract, drug and other related trades is a consumer of such by-products. Furthermore the same coaltar primaries and intermediates are used in all the lines of manufacture enumerated and anything which favors quantity production, which is the key note of American manufacturing supremacy in other fields, warrants earnest consideration at this time.

All of this has no doubt cost money and lots of it, and the industry is now laboring under the handicap of a burdensome overhead. It has yet to write off the cost of the mistakes that were made. It is struggling to consolidate its immature efforts to establish a domestic industry on a sure and firm foundation. We are continuing to manufacture, fully believing that sanity will prevail and that those who hold the future welfare of this new American industry, will cope with the situation by suitable legislation, for without this temporary assistance, all efforts thus far expended will have been in vain, and there will be a reversion to the point of start, which was absolute dependence upon foreign countries, now friends, but our enemies of yesterday, and

perhaps of tomorrow, for the very commodities which make for national strength in both peace and war.

3. Finally, not as chemical employees of any particular industry, but as exponents of the cause of education in general and scientific training in particular do we make our strongest appeal. We have been affiliated with business long enough to have been relieved of at least some of the theories which we considered our main stock in trade and to see and feel the dependence of industry on scientific control in the strictest sense of the term. It has been boldly claimed that the war resulted in some good in that it fostered a rapid growth of domestic manufacture through temporary removal of foreign competition. This in itself is a rather empty honor. The real benefit lies in the effect upon our present and future national thought and action of which the war and its resulting industrial activity was the unconscious cause. We would like to maintain the advantage thus inadvertently thrust upon us, not by destruction of competition by unfair means, but through indisputed power of native ability and exercise of talent rightly

Our venture into the unknown field of applied chemistry has been successful. The premise, that what has been done can be done was correct. The result, namely, the demonstrated ability to succeed in a new field of achievement is satisfactory in both yield and quality, but as is often times the case the by-products contain the germ of greatest ultimate success. The experiment has only passed the laboratory stage, it now needs developing to bring out all its latent possibilities and make it a permanent success.

Value of Higher Education

Consider one of the many undeveloped by-products of this interesting experiment, namely, the awakening of the American youth to the practical value of higher education. Nothing has so popularized the desire for education as our recent activity along all lines of chemical manufacture. Then again, our institutions of learning have been awakened to the importance of emphasizing the practical phases of science. Courses in applied chemistry have been installed and instruction offered by men who have been connected with war activities here or abroad. They have taken advanced work on the industrial firing line so to speak and have returned to their pedagogic duties better equipped than ever to make their courses of instruction of real practical

We believe that American manufacturers have come into full realization of the value of thorough scientific control of their operations and that by placing them on a strictly scientific basis they can eventually occupy an independent position with respect to foreign competition. A good indication of the growing spirit of cooperation between the forces who employ chemists and those who train them is the increased appropriation of funds to create scholarships and fellowships at leading colleges and universities for the purpose of encouraging advanced students to continue the study of science.

Any encouragement at this time will tend to further amalgamate science and industry in this country a union which has been sadly lacking in the past, and any discouragement will result in a loss of the best means of entrenching our industrial position. Chemical research at best is slow and time consuming, and industry is notoriously impatient of results, but it should be remembered that 1921 is the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Germany's political and economic structure and we are unwilling to concede that her scientific ability per capita is any higher than ours.

Therefore, in the interest of the advancement of scientific control of American industry, we see the strongest reason why some temporary means should be developed whereby the impetus already given should not be allowed to lose its momentum.

G. S. Robbins, Rutgers College, 1914 John H. Montgomery, Cornell University, 1912. Hilton H. Sawyer, Columbia, University, 1879 Milton J. Seeley, Univ. of Michigan, 1912 C. A. Swan, Pratt Institute, 1906 C. T. Thompson, Rutgers College, 1908 C. T. Ho, Univ. of Michigan, 1917 Arthur W. Mudge, Jr., Mass. Inst. of Tech., 1914 I. H. Budd. Cornell University, 1917

Frank Talbot, New York University, 1917 C. A. Morris, Oregon State College, 1920 John C. Edwards, Cornell University, 1920 Earle H. Morse, University of Maine, 1916 A. G. Smith. Rutgers College, 1909 G. A. Geiger, Harvard University 1908 Frank Woodworth, Yale, 1904 M. Szamatolski, University of Berlin, 1892 R. B. Houk, Pratt Institute, 1912 E. Fritscher, Jena, 1892 Chemists and Technical Employees of the Antoine

Chiris Company. G. F. RICHMOND, Univ. of Michigan, 1900, Director of Research.

NEW METHOD OF MATCHING COLORS

Rochester, N. Y., March 9.-It costs very little to dye the modern gown of womankind, according to Edward B. Leary, who addressed the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society meeting in the Reynolds Laboratory of the University of Rochester, on Monday. Two decades ago when skirts were longer and sleeves more voluminous than they are now, a woman's dress could be dyed at a cost of about five cents.

'The actual cost of the Alice Blue dve in a modern dress," said Mr. Leary, "would be roughly figured at about two cents. This is due to the much smaller amount of material required nowadays to cover the same square surface."

The old method of matching certain colors in order to duplicate an order was to dye several samples of yarn skeins at the time the fabric concerned was being dyed. The handling of so many samples has now been made unnecessary by the use of a new type of colori-meter, which Mr. Leary demonstrated. By means of it, the shade and hue of a color are determined and are then recorded in accordance with a certain number, which corresponds to standard color filters and wedges used with an ordinary daylight lamp. Instead of trusting to the eye or to the often fanciful trade names of a color, the merchant may order fabrics which are of a hue expressed by an exact numerical ratio.

This progress in the judging of colors is another development of the growing American dye industry. Mr. Leary, who is the head of a large dye works in Rochester, said that in the past dyeing had been in the hands of craftsmen, who were without training. They had learned their trade, with its thousands of secrets, by serving an apprenticeship. "This state of things," said Mr. Leary, "is rapidly changing, and the future will see the dyer not an apprentice trained craftsman, but a technically trained dye chemist who is qualified to use the thousand and one delicate scientific instruments to match his shades and colors."

Mr. Leary has recently been appointed chairman of the Technical Research Committee selected by the National Society of Colors and Dyes. This organization has apportioned the sum of \$5,000 to the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, for defraying the expenses of a research chemist who will confine his attention entirely to dyeing.

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USE OF WHISKEY IN MEDICINALS (Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Whiskey and other liquors may be used under permit in the manufacture of certain patent medicines and toilet preparations. Attorney General Palmer has ruled in an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury. Suggestion by Secretary Houston that Congress, in permitting the use of liquors for such purposes, meant to limit the word "liquor" to alcohol, was controverted by the Attorney General. Liquor, as defined by the Prohibition Act, Attorney General Palmer ruled, included alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter and wine, but not such liquids containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol.

The products in which whiskey and other liquors may be used, under the ruling, are medical preparations manufactured in accordance with formulae prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia; patent and proprietary medicines unfit for beverage purposes, and toilet, medicinal and antiseptic preparations unfit for

use as beverages.

CHEMISTS' CLUB TO CELEBRATE

The trustees of the Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street, New York, have arranged a reception for March 17, in celebration of the tenth anniversary, and have invited four leading American chemists and four foreign chemists who were elected to honorary membership, last year. They are Professor Ciamician, University of Bologna; Professor LeChatelier, College de France; Dr. Ernest Solvay, Brussels; Sir Edward Thorpe, Imperial College of Science and Technology; Dr. John Uri Lloyd, past president, American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. W. H. Nichols, past president, American Chemical Society and Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, past and present president, American Chemical Society, and Dr. Edward Weston.

A short reception will be held at 6:30 o'clock in the Social Room, followed by a dinner. There will be no speeches at the dinner, but at nine o'clock all will adjourn to Rumford Hall, where the formal ceremony of conferring honorary membership will be held. This will be followed by addresses by Dr. Irving Langmuir and

Dr. Jacques Loeb.

PREPARATIONS DECLARED BEVERAGES

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following announcement to directors relative to intoxicating liquor: "Effective 50 days from the date hereof the preparations named below which are included in the U. S. Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary are hereby classed as being fit for beverage purposes: Spirit Ether, or Hoffman's Drops, U.S.P.; Elixir Terpin Hydrate, N.F.; Wine of Pepsin, N.F.; Wine of Beef, N.F.

"Distilled spirits and wines may, however, be used in the manufacture of such preparations, but after manufacture they will be regarded as intoxicating liquor and may be sold, purchased, bartered, transported, imported, exported, delivered, furnished, possessed or used only in the manner provided for other similarly classed official preparations listed in Subdivision (b), Section 60 of

Regulations 60."

FINANCING MARDEN, ORTH & HASTINGS CO.

Maurice H. Ewer, vice-president of the National Park Bank, is chairman of the Creditors Committee who are financing Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.'s liabilities of \$1,500,000. William Lazarus, treasurer of the company, denies that it is the intention of the company to close out the business. The assets are said to be larger than the liabilities.

LICENSES ISSUED FOR DYE IMPORTS DURING FEBRUARY BY THE WAR BOARD

Kind and Quality of Product Which Consumers Claimed Could Not Be Obtained In Sufficient Quantity or at Reasonable Price In United States—Country of Origin

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 8.—For the first time since the regulations of the War Trade Board regarding licenses for the importation of dyes were put in force, the Board has issued a statement giving the kind and quality of dyestuffs for the importation of which licenses have been granted. The amount and country of origin are also given. The statement covers the month of February. Consumers who applied for licenses were obliged to make affidavit that they could not obtain a sufficient quantity, or at a reasonable price, in this country. Duplicate copies of the statement will be obtainable at the office of the American Dyes Institute, New York. The statement follows:

Kind and Quantity of Dyestuffs for the Importation of which Licenses were Granted by the War Trade Board During

February, 1921.		
Designation of Dye	Germany	Switzerland
	Germany (Pounds)	(Pounds)
		(rounds) .
Acid Aligarina Cream 2 C	10	
Acid Blue R B F.	100	4 800
Acid Alizarine Green 3 G. Acid Blue R B F. Acid Brown R N. Acid Cyanine B F. Acid Brown R N. Acid Cyanine B F. Acid Milling Black B. Acid Milling Black B. Acid Milling Black B. Acid Milling Red G-631 Acid Violet 4 B N S. Acid Wool Blue R L-647 Algol Blue B G. Acid Wool Blue R L-647 Algol Blue 3 G Powder Algol Yellow W F Powder Alizarine VI Extra Pure Alizarine Blue J R Powder Alizarine Blue J R Powder Alizarine Blue Sky. Alizarine Cyanine Green G Extra Powder Alizarine Red W S Powder Alizarine Roman Green G Extra Powder Alizarine Rubinol G W. Alizarine Rubinol G W. Alizarine Rubinol G W. Alizarine Rubinol G W. Alizarine Rubinol R. Amido Azo Black E G. Amido Naphthol Red B B. Anthraflayone G C Paste Autochrome Blue R Pat. Azo Cyanine G R Extra Azo Milling Yellow 5 G. Benzo Fast Scarlet 4 B G. Brilliant Phosphlne 5 G. Benzo Fast Scarlet 4 B G. Brilliant Sky Blue 5 G. Carbogen B Pat. Chicago Red 3 B-368 Chinoline Yellow Chloramine Green G.		1,320
Acid Cyanine R F	1,000	1,000
Acld Milling Black B	1,000	200
Acid Milling Black B-652		3,000
Acid Milling Red G-631		1.250
Acid Violet 4 B N S		1,250 1,200
Acid Violet 6BN	100	660
Acid Wool Blue R L-647	200	2,700
Algol Blue 3 G Powder	10	-,
Algol Yellow W F Powder	10	
Alizarine VI Extra Pure	3,000	
Alizarine Blue J R Powder	10	
Alizarine Blue S A P	300	
Alizarine Blue Sky	660	
Alizarine Cyanine Green G Extra Powder	200	
Alizarine Indigo G	1,000	
Alizarine Orange S W Pdr	10	
Alizarine Red W S Powder	25	
Alizarine Rubinol G W	50	
Alizarine Rubinol R	2,250	
Amido Azo Black E G	100	
Amido Naphthol Red B B	100	
Anthraffavone G C Paste	15	
Autochrome Blue R Pat	50	
Azo Cyanine G R Extra	100	
Azo Milling Yellow 5 G	100	
Benzo Fast Scarlet 4 B G	200	
Brilliant Acid Blue A	526	440
Brilliant Phosphine 5 G 300%	0.5	440
Brillmant Sky Blue 5 G	25	
Carbogen B Pat	100	200
Chicago Red 3 B-308	100	800
Chinoline Yellow	100	1,200
Chioramine Green G		660
Chlorantine Fast Light Vollow 4 C I		440
Chlorantine Fast Light 1 chow 4 G L		330
Chloratine Fast Violet B L		1,320
Chlorantine Crange T P I		660
Chloramine Fast Light Blue 2 G L Chlorantine Fast Light Yellow 4 G L Chlorantine Fast Violet B L Chlorantine Fast Vlolet 4 B L. Chlorantine Orange T R L Chloramine Black Ex. Conc		300
Chromal Plus C C-030	220	500
Chromal Blue C G—939. Chrome Azurol S X T—1046. Chrome Blue Brilliant G—1039. Chrome Brown R V V—899.	220	500
Chrome Blue Brilliant G-1039		200
Chrome Brown R V V-899		500
Chrome Fast Green G Conc		660
		500
Chrysoline 664 Ciba Blue 2 B		70
Ciba Blue 2 B. Ciba Heliotrope B Powder. Ciba Red G Ciba Red G Ciba Searlet G Extra Pdr. Ciba Violet B Paste. Ciba Violet R Paste. Cibalone Black B Cibanone Black B Cibanone Orange R Powder. Columbia Violet R.		220
Ciba Red G		1,100
Ciba Red G-10%		990
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Pdr		110
Ciba Violet B Paste		1,100
Ciba Violet R Paste		1,100
Cibanone Black B		2,420
Cibanone Brown V		1,100
Cibanone Orange R Powder		110
Columbia Violet R	100	
Congo Orange R	300	
Coriphosphine O X Extra	660	
Cupranile Brown G		1,100
Columbia Violet R Congo Orange R Coriphosphine O X Extra. Cupranlle Brown G. Cupranlline Brown R		1,100
Cutch Brown R R	**	150
Cyanine B	50	
Diazo Brilliant Orange G R Ex	25	
Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Ex	50	
Diazo Brown 3 G	50 20	
Diazo Fast Yellow 2 G	20	1,000
Cutch Brown R R. Cyanine B Diazo Brilliant Orange G R Ex. Diazo Brilliant Scarlet G Ex. Diazo Brown 3 G. Diazo Brown 3 G. Diphenyl Brown 3 G N C old 195.		1,000

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	Germany (Pounds)	Switzerland (Pounds)
Diphenyl Chlorine Yellow FF Sup 287. Diphenyl Green K G W Supra 288. Direct Green B . Direct Green B . Direct Red C E S . Eclipse Brown B K 371. Electric Blue (Color Lake). Erio Chrome Azurol B X—1041. Erio Chrome Azurol B X—1041. Erio Chrome Blue Black BC—926. Erio Floxine 2 G . Erio Floxine 2 G . Erio Rubine 2 B C . Erio Rubine 2 B C . Erio Violet R L Supra 265. Frast Acid Green BB . Fast Acid Green BB . Fast Acid Magenta G . Fast Light Yellow 2 G . Fast Light Yellow 3 G . Flavazin L . Flavazin 5 G L . Galleline J R G Paste 1021. Gallamine Blue Paste 50. Hansa Rubine Hansa Yellow L E ; G . Indanthrene Blue G C D (Double) . Indanthrene Blue G C D (Double) . Indanthrene Claret B Extra . Indanthrene Red B N Extra . Indanthrene Red B		1,500 500 220
Direct Green B		300
Eclipse Brown B K 371	. 100	200
Electric Blue (Color Lake)	524	1,500
Erio Chrome Blue Black BC-926		3,000 2,000
Erioglaucine A-501		1,500
Erio Rubine 2 B C		1,500 5,000 3,000
Erio Violet R L Supra		5,000 600
Fast Acid Green BB	100	000
Fast Green Bluish	50 100	100
Fast Light Yellow 2 G	500	2,000
Flavazin L	200	
Galleine J R. G Paste 1021	100	1,000
Gallamine Blue Paste 50	2,000	500
Hansa Yellow	1,000	
Indanthrene Blue G C D (Double)	400	
Indanthrene Blue 3 G	25 800	
Indanthrene Red B N Extra	1,000 500	
Indanthrene Red Violet R R N	1,000	
Ink Blue BJTBNOO	500 200	
Janus Yellow G	300	500
Kerzengelb	11	3,500
Kiton Fast Violet 10 B		440
Kiton Pure Blue V Lithol Orange	2,000	880
Methyl Lyone Blue		8,000 500
Methylene Green P		660 500
Mimos a Z Conc. 331		700
Naphthalene Blue B	200 100	
Naphthamine Direct Blue 22 R	100 50	
Naphthol A S (Samples Consumer)	150	
New Patent Blue B 505	10	
Orange IV Powder 522	10	500
Oxacid Blue 4 B	100 100	
Oxacid Red 6 B	100	
Oxy Acid Violet R O O Palatine Light Yellow	200	
Patent Marine Blue L E	200	2,200 2,200
Patent Phosphine G 300%	100	2,200
Patent Phosphine R 300%		1,100 1,100
Polyphenyl Orange R C		1,210 5,000
Polyphenyl Orange R C 142		800 60
Pyrogene Olive S G		800 660
Rhodamine 6 G	50	000
Rhodamine 6 G Extra	100 110	
Setoglaucine 753		1,200 4,840
Thional Yellow G		2,000
Trisulfon Brown G G		300 150
Trisulfon Violet N	220	4,500
Union Black		3,000 500
Victoria Blue B 0	200	
Wool Green S C 655		3,200 440
Xylene Light Yellow 2 G		661 3,800
Aylene Yellow G G	February	

Imports from England during February were 200 pounds of Dianol Fast Blue 2 B and 300 pounds of Durasol Acid Blue B. No licenses were issued for imports from France.

A report issued by the War Trade Board Section of the Department of State shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, licenses were issued for the importation of 9,388,296 pounds of dyes of all classes. These included 3,608,262 pounds from Germany, 3,838,-121 pounds from Switzerland; 1,625,523 pounds from England; and 316,390 pounds from all other sources.

ACCUSES METZ OF GERMAN PLOT

The suit brought by Herman A. Metz against Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, to recover stock of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, is on trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Julius M. Mayer. Counsel for Mr. Metz claims that his client obtained the stock in a legitimate commercial transaction and that the alien property custodian had no right to seize the property of an American citizen.

William Travers Jerome, counsel for Mr. Garvan, said that eight years ago when the petitioner was a Congressman he drafted the note for \$567,000 as payment of the disputed stock, being cognizant of the fact at the time that the Government was about to proceed against the German corporation and its agent in this country, alleging a violation of the Sherman Anti-trust

The transfer of the stock, Mr. Jerome said, was an attempt by the German corporation to erect a barrier which would prevent the proposed prosecution under the Sherman Anti-trust law and the Monopoly law. The purpose of the transaction, Mr. Jerome added, was to circumvent the Sherman Anti-trust law, that the negotiations were not commercial and that Mr. Garvan's seizure of the property was legal and justifiable.

ALLIED CHEMICAL CO.'S STOCK INCREASE

Resolution of the directors of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation which was passed by the stockholders at the special meeting on Monday calls for an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to permit an increase in the capital stock of the corporation from 2,516,719 shares, of which 373,264 shares are preferred stock and the balance of 2,143,455 common stock, to 4,166,719 shares, of which 973,264 will be preferred stock of a par value of \$100, and the balance of 3,143,455 shall be common stock without nominal or par value.

Regarding the recommendation that dividends at the rate of \$6 a share be paid upon Allied Chemical common, which was made on September 27, it was officially stated at the meeting that the matter would come up for consideration at the directors' meeting scheduled for March 28.

Allied Chemical was one of the stocks which suffered in the late dealings, the shares breaking to a new low record for the current year. The reaction was due to statements made at the meeting of stockholders that the Directors would take up the matter of the common dividend at their meeting later in the month.

GERMANY'S POISON GAS RESOURCES

Dr. Charles H. Herty declares Germany is better able to wage war today than she was in 1914, owing to the facilities she has in her dye plants to produce poison gas. He says:

"Under the post-war conditions imposed by the Allies Germany's dye plants have been closely supervised by Allied soldiery. "I know that in all negotiations going on within the last year the Germans have sacrificed many things in order to get rid of this supervision. To-day they are free from it. I am informed of this by an official of the government who only recently returned from Europe. What I would like to know is why were they (the Germans) so anxious to get rid of that supervision?"

Dr. Herty drew attention to the lack of adequate appropriations for Chemical Warfare Service or even for the manufacture of gas masks. He sees a menace in the possible united action of Germany and Russia.

Frank A. Munsey has obtained a verdict for \$1,196.86 against the United Phosphate and Fertilizer Corporation.

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Business Brevities

The Fordney tariff bill which was passed by Congress was vetoed by President Wilson. The House failed to override the veto by vote of 201 to 132.

The Carbessemo Products Co., announce that their new half million dollar soap plant at Burbank, Cal., is now ready for operation with an estimated output of ten cars of soap a day.

Purafine Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been formed for the manufacture of oil soaps, lubricants and allied products. W. J. Kuehn, formerly of the Stevens Oil and Grease Co., is connected with the new enterprise.

Frank G. Breyer, chief of the research division of the New Jersey Zinc Co., will deliver a lecture on "Paint and Rubber Pigments" at the meeting of the American Chemical Society on Friday evening, March 11, at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street.

Arthur E. Rice, formerly vice-president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, has been elected president of the company to succeed the late Joseph Moore, Jr. Edward Armstrong, for many years with the Pittsburgh plant as general superintendent, has been chosen vice-president.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles A. Anderson, Walter F. Rippberger, Jerome H. Baer and Ernest Keller, trading as Charles A. Anderson & Co., importers and exporters, at 395 Broadway, by these creditors: K. L. Abbott, \$4; W. Beyer, \$52, and Metal and Thermit Corporation, \$8,492.

The Nominating Committee of the Chemists' Club has announced the following list of nominations for officers and trustees to be elected May 4 next: President, John F. Tieple; vice-presidents, William F. Hoffmann, Victor G. Bloede; secretary, H. G. Sidebottom; treasurer, A. G. Robinson; trustees, K. G. Mackenzie, C. B. Zabriskie.

At the first meeting of the Vegetable Oil Association of New York in the offices of W. R. Grace & Co. the following were elected officers: H. Mart Smith, of W. R. Grace & Co., president; John Murray, of Sterne & Sons Co., vice-president; I. A. Boody, of Balfour, Williamson & Co., secretary, and M. T. Austin, of Francesconi & Co., treasurer.

The Ribbon Works, Inc., Galveston, Tex., recently organized to manufacture ribbons for writing and adding machines, etc., will establish a chemical and dye works in connection with its proposed new plant. Carbon-coating machinery for the manufacture of carbon papers, and other kindred equipment will be installed. J. D. Claitor is president and manager.

The United States Industrial Chemical Company, which operates a large plant at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, has applied for a permit to erect a large one-story building to be used in the manufacture of commercial alcohol. The structure is to be erected in connection with the Fairfield factory, and will turn out large quantities of commercial alcohol from various waste products.

Liabilities of 1,641 firms that failed in February, according to R. G. Dun & Co., were \$60,852,449, which represents an increase of \$8,700,000, or 16.7 per cent over January. The nearest approach to February's exceptionally heavy liabilities was last December, when the amount involved by the 1,525 failures of that period exceeded \$58,800,000, and the largest previous February indebtedness was the \$32,400,000 of that month in 1915.

POTASH OUTPUT AT SEARLES LAKE

Trona Plant Expected to Produce 30,000 Tons a Year When Plant Is Enlarged—New Process Employed at the West End Works — Transportation the Main Problem

The University of California, department of chemical engineering, Berkeley, Cal., is sponsoring a series of lectures to acquaint Pacific Coast enterprises with the vast possibilities of the chemical industry in this territory. The first talk of this series was given by Dr. H. W. Morse, in Chemistry Hall recently. Dr. Morse has devoted most of his attention to the potash industry and his subject for the evening covered developments in this line, with special reference to the work done at Searles Lake.

When the war came and it was necessary to secure a local supply of potash work was begun on the development of deposits in widely separated parts of the country. Attention turned early to Searles Lake, California, where the largest deposits of potash bearing salts in the United States are found. This lake, which is a solidified body, lies in a valley of about seventy square miles through which the Owens River once flowed. The lake itself covers an area of twelve or fourteen square miles and the deposits, washed in during the centuries are from seventy-five to one hundred feet in depth. The deposit is porous, like a coarse gravel bed, and contains about forty per cent brine and sixty per cent salt crystals. The brine runs from four and a half to five per cent potassium chloride, while the salts contain a little more. Possibly a hundred million tons of potash are available in this deposit, with large quantities of borax and other chemicals, Dr. Morse said. From fifty to sixty tons of potassium chloride are turned out daily and the output of borax is approximately the same. About three hundred thousand gallons of raw brine are handled every day at the Trona plant. Expansions of this plant are planned until it is expected that fully 30,000 tons of potash a year will be manufactured.

Lately Dr. Morse has been conected with the West End plant, controlled by the F. M. Smith interests, and an entirely different process of handling the brine and extracting the potash is being employed from the one in use at the Trona plant. Huge ponds have been built and the brine is evaporated by solar heat during the summer months and treated during the winter. Dr Morse declared that the main problem connected with the industry was not one of the extraction of potash and borax, or even one of the cost of operation, but one of freight rates. Most of the potash produced is used by cotton and tobacco growers of the South and it is costing about \$20 a ton to deliver it.

The speaker pointed out that if Searles Lake were located near Pittsburgh it would be a veritable gold mine, since there would be a market for what are now virtually waste products. Some sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate are sold to glass manufacturers, but great quantities are returned to the lake.

Dr. Morse, who has first hand information concerning the mining of potash salts in Germany, stated that before the war these could be mined and brought to the surface at Stassfurt at a cost of about \$1 a ton, the salts having a potash content of about 20 per cent. He stated that it was possible to get salts with a similar content at Searles Lake at a cost no higher than this, with each ton containing in addition borax to the value of \$40. The German producers, however, can get their finished product to the market cheaply and the real problem resolved itself into one of adequate transportation rates.

The Editor's Correspondence

Quality of American Dyes

Editor DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

We are not prejudiced against American dyes, but it does seem that the American manufacturer had four years in which to develop dyes, and it seems to us that he should have paid more attention to standardizing quality with reference to strength and fastness instead of piling up millions of profit, which we understand has been the case.

It is necessary now that manufacturers shall have a better dye than they have been using for the past four years, and if we are correctly informed that the producers paid more attention to profit than quality we think it is now time for manufacturers to demand a higher quality and take that quality from whatever source it may come.

First of all we don't believe that the American manufacturer will produce the quality unless he is put in direct competition with a better dye and, therefore, it seems that the German dye may serve all a good purpose if it will compel the American manufacturer to spend some of his profit in improving his process.

OGDEN SECTIONAL CABINET Co., INC.,

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 25. J. B. Ogden.

Need Not Register Cosmetics

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Will you please inform us whether the amendment to the Sanitary Code, adopted by the New York Board of Health and published in the February 16 issue of Drug AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, applies to cosmetics? How can a cosmetic be classed as a proprietary medicine?

MANUFACTURER.

New York, March 4.

The New York Board of Health regulation, recently adopted, requiring registration of proprietary medicines, applies only to preparations recommended by the manufacturer as a remedy, and does not cover cosmetics, face creams, hair tonics, dyes or other toilet preparations unless therapeutic claims are made for them. If such claims are made for cosmetics, however, application must be made for registration as a patent or proprietary medicine, according to the acting director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, Department of Health.

Charles E. Sholes has returned to the chemical business as a broker, with offices at 80 Maiden Lane. Mr. Sholes was associated with the Nichols Chemical Company when it became part of the General Chemical Company, and for ten years was factory manager and sales manager. He was later manager for the Grasselli Chemical Company. During the receivership of the Aetna Explosives Company Mr. Sholes was the active man on the creditors' committee. During the war he served as major in ordnance as chief of the chemical branch.

Charles H. Sunderland, who was connected with Wing & Evans for thirty years, died recently at his home in New Rochelle. He was elected treasurer when the company was organized and afterward became president of the Wing Estates, Inc.

The New York State Industrial Code, issued under the direction of the Industrial Commission, Edward F. Boyle, chairman, is now available for use by manufacturers. It contains the rules applying to all factories.

Of Interest in the Trade

Arthur E. Claus is no longer in the employ of H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

The Phospho-Germ Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va., manufacturer of fertilizer, has completed plans for the erection of a plant, 65x76 feet, to be equipped for general manufacture. The plant will replace a building recently destroyed by fire.

The General Basic Products Co., Seattle, Wash., is having plans prepared for the construction of a new fourstory plant to be located on the East Marginal Way. Bids for construction and equipment will be asked at an early date. Henry Bittman, Securities Building, is architect and engineer.

The Planters' Lime, Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Batesville, Ark., recently organized with a capital of \$1,500,000, is to erect a plant for the production of hydrated lime and other lime products, with department of the works devoted to the manufacture of fertilizer. The company has a large tract of property in that section. J. R. Alexander, Scott, Ark., is president.

King Upton, president of the American Glue Co., died last week at his home in Marblehead, Mass., at the age of 57. Mr. Upton was president of the Crystal Glue Company and of the Cape Ann Isinglass Company. He was also president of Lysander Kemp & Sons, vice-president and director of the California Glue Company, general manager of the Pennsylvania Glue Company and director of the Canada Gelatine Company, Ltd., the National Export and Commission Company, the Canada Glue Company and N. Ward & Co.

Lissberger Brothers, Somerville, N. J., have leased the plant of the Morris County Chemical Company, Bloomingdale, N. J., and will use the works for the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. An experimental department will be operated particularly for dye work. The company also operates the New Jersey Tube Co., the Eagle Smelting & Refining Works and the Somerville Iron Works, Somerville. The plant acquired at one time was occupied by the Butler Chemical Co. now defunct, and the New Jersey Chemical Co., now operating in another location.

The Zirconium Company of America, Baltimore, Md., recently organized under state laws to manufacture ferrozirconium, zirconium-oxide and other refractory products, has acquired the property of the Baltimore Rubber Tire Mfg. Co., Monument and Eleventh streets, consisting of about 21/2 acres of land and six factory buildings. The present structures will be remodeled and improved, and equipped for the manufacture of the new line. The company is headed by George F. Dixon, president; Philip C. Spencer, vice-president; Morris Meyer, treasurer; and Charles W. Smiley, 1622 Smallwood street, secretary.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited International Paint & Oil Company, Peoria, Illinois, in complaint of unfair competition in the manufacture and sale of a coal tar distillate called "tar-pentine," which is capable of being used for some of the purposes for which turpentine can be used. The complaint declares that "tarpentine" so nearly resembles "turpentine," a resinous oil distilled from the sap of pine trees, that the public, under the conditions which ordinarily prevail in the trade, would be likely to be deceived by the name "tar-pentine" and be induced to purchase that product when turpentine was desired, on the belief that the products were similar or that "tar-pentine" was a substitute for turpentine.

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QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl 9	91/2	Heyden Chem, 21/2	3
Aetna Expl., pf 67	68	H'k Electro 55	65
Air Reduction 35	38	H'k Electro, pf 60	70
*Allied Chem. & D 43	44	*Int. Agricult 101/2	111/2
*All'd Ch. & D., pf. 89	90	*Int. Agricult., pf 48	49
*Am. Ag., Ch 47	49	*Int. Nickel 15	16
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf 74	75	*Int. Nickel, pf 80	84
Am. Chicle 20	25	*Int. Salt 561/2	70
Am. Chicle, pf 58	63	K. Solvay	95
*Am. Cot. Oil 21	22	*Mathieson Alk 18	25
*Am Cot. Oil, pf 63	65	Merck & Co., pf 86	89
Am. Cyan 25	28	Merrimac 79	81
Am. Cyan., pf 52	56	Mulford Co 45	50
*Am. Druggists S. 61/2	7	Mutual Co150	22
Am. Glue 40	45	*National Lead 72	73
Am. Glue, pf 65	70	*National Lead, pf105	106
*Am. Linseed 48	49	N. J. Zinc140	142
*Am. Linseed, pf	90	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Am. Malt 20	21	Parke, Davis & Co.117	118
*Amer. Zinc 81/2	9	Penn, Salt 65	67 695
*Amer. Zinc, pf 28	29	Procter & Gamble676	10114
Atlas Powder135 Atlas Powd., pf 73	143 77	Procter & Gam., pf101 Rollin Ch 50	60
	4	Rol. Ch., pf 80	90
British Am. Chem. 31/2 By. Prod. Co 85	90	Royal Baking Po113	116
Carborundum135	1351/4	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 80	82
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Sherwin-Williams520	540
Casein Co 35	45		100
Celluloid Co135	145	Stand. Ch 90	45
Celluloid, pf		Swan & Finch 40 *Tenn. C. & Chem. 81/2	9
*Corn Products 71	72	Tex. Gulf, Sul 1534	1514
*Corn Products, pf103	104	Union Carbide 55	56
*Davison Chem 25	29	Union Sulphur	
Dow Chem	240	*Un. Drug 94	95
Dow Ch., pf	103	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 44	46
Du Pont135	145	*Un. Dyewood 56	60
Du Pont, pf 77	79	Un. Dyewood. pf 94	96
*Freeport, Tex., Sul. 17	18	U. S. Gypsum	
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf. 91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al 69	70 -
Grasselli125	135	*U.S. Indus. Al., pf. 95	98
Grasselli, pf	95	*VaCar. Ch 33	34
Hercules, Powder150	165	VaCar. Ch., pf 98	100
Hercules, Powd., pf. 93	96	*V. Vivaudou 6	61/2
	00		0/2

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

A strenuous fight is being waged for control of the American Smelting and Refining Co. between the Guggenheims and Karl Eilers, a large stockholder who claims that the Guggenheim Board of Directors now in control own only 2,444 shares out of 1,110,000 and do not represent the stockholders. Mr. Eilers says the Board is made up of four members of the Guggenheim family, 22 salaried employees and two other stockholders. Mr. Eilers is soliciting proxies from shareholders for the annual meeting, April 6.

The American Linseed Co. reports for the fifteen months ended Dec. 31, operating and manufacturing profits of \$13,319,045 operating expenses \$7,080,448; net profits \$6,238,597; interest paid on borrowed funds \$902,042; balance \$5,336,555; adjustments to write inventories to market basis \$3,571,790; net profits \$1,764,765.

The Corn Products Refining Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, total income of \$20,436,169 compared with \$23,460,172 in the previous year. After all deductions and preferred dividends there was a balance for the common stock of \$10,720,044 equal to 21.44 per cent, contrasted with \$11,629,596, or 23.20 per cent in the previous year.

The special meeting of the stockholders of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, held at New London, Conn., voted unanimously to adopt the resolution of the board of directors for the issuance of \$30,000,000 of bonds for the purpose of retiring maturing obligations and increasing the working capital of the company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Celluloid Co. has been called for March 17 to vote on amending the certificate of incorporation by increasing the authorized capital stock of the company from \$6,900,000 to \$10,098,000, par value, to consist of \$3,000,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred and \$7,098,000 common, par \$100.

New Incorporations

G. A. Ciccone & Co., Dover, Del., Del., capital \$500,000. To manufacture tonics. Galeno A. Ciccone, Walter L. Stewart, J. M. McCabe, Philadelphia.

E. M. Javitz & Son Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. Schanzenbach, A. and E. M. Javitz, 1 Hudson st., New York.

Sterling Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, representing a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

Exchange Chemical Co., Bangor, Me., capital \$50,000. To manufacture chemicals and by-products. Julius Byer, M. S. Kominsky, M. L. Friedman, Bangor.

Doe & Ingalls, Inc., Boston, Mass., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals and affiliated products. Robert C. Ingalls, Charles E. Haywood, Willis H. Doe, 236 Milk street, Boston.

Primo Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$100,000. To make dyes and colors. H. M. Raphaelian, 510 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, treasurer.

Joseph Petry Printing Ink Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. J. G. Snyder, A. W. Vanness, J. Petry, 261 W. 27th st., New York.

Veribest Chemicals, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To make dyestuffs. E. F. Rapp, S. Lyons, B. M. Kaplan, 23 W. 112th st., New York.

L. H. M. Wholesale Drug Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., capital \$20,000. D. Harrls, C. Lang, H. Mintzner, Poughkeepsie. Stein Fur Dyeing Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. H. M. and I. Stein, 661 E. 107th st., New York.

M. and M. Mfg. Co., Tipton, Ind., capital \$10,000. To make chemicals and colors. E. L. and T. M. Mitchell, J. W. Meader,

The Planters' Lime, Phosphate and Fertilizer Co., Batesville, Ark., capital \$1,500,000. J. R. Alexander, Scotts, Ark., C. G. Henry, Newport, Ark.; R. R. Ramey, Kensett, Ark.; J. W. Williamson, Batesville.

George E. Mignon, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Imported perfumes and perfume atomizers. George E. Mignon, J. R. Clarke, Ralph T. Tyner, president, Theodore Taylor Finance Corporation, 49 Liberty st., New York.

Kelner & Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. Chemicals. Eric G. Keiner, Wilmington, Mass.; Irving Willner, Jacob Lubetkin, Newark.

Chemical Refining Syndlcate, Dover, Del., capital \$2,500,000. Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, representing a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

Karva Laboratories, Manhattan, capital 100 shares preferred stock, \$100 each, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$15,000. L. L. Leventrit, J. Shron, R. S. Mazzola, 128 Broadway, New York,

Emeryville Chemical Co., Emeryville, California, capital \$50,000. H. C. Hacke, A. H. W. Koerber, C. T. Henderson, Emeryville. Amber Dye Works, Dover, Del., capital \$75,000. F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. Mac Farland, Philadelphia, Pa.

Calvin & Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemists. A. F. Calvin. T. E. Hand, H. L. Parsons, 385 Fort Washington ave., New York.

Capital Increases—E. J. Knapp Candle and Wax Co., Syracuse, N. Y., from \$317,500 to \$1,025,000.

Designation—Louisville Varnish Co., Delaware, lubricants, capital \$400,000. Representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall st., New York.

The United Drug Syndicate, which underwrote the stock of Liggett's International, Inc., announced yesterday that, although all of the \$7,500,000 of the preferred stock had been sold, 20,739 of the 50,000 shares of the common stock were unsold. The syndicate has been extended to June 15.

Directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 30 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the preferred, payable May 2 to stock of record April 20.

The American Can Co. has declared the regular quatterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ % on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 16.

The Auction Salesrooms in Vesey street, New York, sold ten shares of New Jersey Zinc Company stock at \$140½ per share, last week.

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The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 542-543

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES SAG

More Inquiries Reported and the Outlook Is Improving

—Magnesium Sulfate, Sodium Bichromate, Arsenic,
Potassium Bichromate and Permanganate Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced No Advances Declined

Arsenic, ½c lb.

Bleaching Powder, resale, wks., 20c cwt.

Potassium Permanganate, 3c lb.

Declined

Magnesium Sulfate, tech., imptd., 25c cwt.

Potassium Bichromate, 1c lb.

Sodium Bichromate, ½c lb.

Trend of the	Marke	t		
	Today	Last	Last	Last
Acetic Acid, Glacialtb.	\$.09	\$.09	\$.101/2	\$.123/4
Sulfuric Acld, 66 degton	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00
Bleaching Powder Works 100 fbs.		2,60	3.00	4.50
Copper Sulfate100 fbs.	5.25	5.25	6.00	8.25
Potash, Caustictb.		.101/2	.13	.28
Saltpeter, grantb.	.093/4	.093/4	.113/4	.14
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 tbs.	2.10	2.10	1,90	2.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c100 lbs.	3.70	3.70	3.80	5.00
Potassium Bichromatetb.	.121/2	.133/4	.17	.34
Average	3.789	3.800	3.914	4.802

Improvement in heavy chemicals has continued and while business still lacks much of being good the general outlook continues to improve. Business in New York has shown less improvement than in the country at large and under the pressure of imported goods will probably lag behind for some time to come. Inquiry has improved and with sales has been on the increase. Trading has been limited to consumptive demand of actual consumers and speculators have continued to hold off in view of the uncertainty of further price movements. Producers are to some extent disappointed in having business improve at present on account of the fact that their costs have not yet been adjusted to fit the new conditions of foreign competition especially in the matter of labor and the statement has been made that they would be far better able to cope with the situation if it were possible to prevent larger scale operations until the general market had declined farther. This attitude is hardly general but there seems to be some justification for it.

Prices have continued soft. Rumors of a sharp decline in makers' prices on bleach could not be confirmed although resale prices are lower. Imported technical magnesium sulfate is lower both on the spot and for arrival. Sodium bichromate is lower on the spot on lack of interest. Arsenic, potassium bichromate and potassium permanganate are lower. Soda ash and caustic soda are somewhat lower on the spot but lack of stocks has prevented advances.

Acid, Acetic—Producers are holding their prices fairly firm on the recently quoted basis of \$2.75@\$3.00 per hundred for 28% and \$11.00@\$11.25 per hundred for glacial acid. Resale business has been very dull with holders of glacial acetic asking 9c@10c per pound for first quality material and offers of off color acid as low as 8c per pound in some directions. The greater part of the resale glacial offered is held around 9½c per pound although other holders are asking both higher and lower figures.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices are unchanged at former levels. Commercial acid in carlots of carboys is offered on a basis of \$1.85@\$2.00 per hundred for 20-degree strength.

Iron free acid is held at \$2.25 per hundred for 20-degree on the same basis.

Acid, Nitric—There is still a disagreement between makers of nitric acid of about ½c per pound. Thirty-eight degree acid is offered at 6½c@6½c per pound in carlots of carboys according to seller. Smaller lots are held up to 7½c per pound, and other strengths are quoted at proportionate figures.

Acid, Sulfuric—Rumors of a decline in sulfuric acid are entirely without foundation. Prices are still based on \$20.00 per ton for the 66-degree strength in tank car lots f.o.b. works. Business has been of limited strength but on account of the fairness of quoted prices compared to costs there is little prospect of any considerable reduction in the near future.

Alum—Ammonia alum has held steady at producers' figures based on lump alum at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Business has been done in limited volume.

Aluminum Sulfate—Makers are holding their quoted prices firm at \$3.50@\$4.00 per hundred for iron free sulfate and \$2.50@\$3.00 per hundred for commercial. Rumors of decided shading of these figures could not be confirmed although it is admitted that some shading is being done in special cases. Trading has been in fair volume.

Ammonium Chloride—Domestic white granulated sal ammoniac can be had at 10c@10½c per pound although there are offers of imported material in the market as low as 7¾c@8c per pound and it is understood that business direct from abroad is possible well under even these figures. Domestic gray granulated is held at 9c@9½c per pound. Lump sal ammoniac is somewhat stronger although stocks are still to be had as low as 15c per pound in certain quarters.

Arsenic—White arsenic is lower at 8½c@9c per pound. Interest has been slow at even the lower figure. Red arsenic is held at former levels of 12c@14c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Imported barium chloride is offered at former levels of \$65.00@\$75.00 per ton. Domestic makers are consistently refusing to reduce their figure of \$85.00@\$87.50 per ton.

Blanc Fixe—Dry blanc fixe has been sold on the spot during the week by second hands as low as \$80.00 per ton against a producers' market of \$100.00 per ton f.o.b. works.

Bleaching Powder—A sharp reduction brings the resale market f.o.b. works down to \$2.40 per hundred for standard bleach and this led to a widely circulated report that producers had reduced their figures. It was impossible to find a quotation in producers' hands lower than \$3.50 per hundred for works shipment. Some producers are being forced to sell at slight concessions but it is emphatically denied that any such reduction as that rumored has been made. Reports of imported material in the market could not be confirmed. The market is very weak.

Carbon Bisulfide—Resale lots are still available on the spot below producers' figures. Spot prices are around 7c @7½c per pound with producers quoting 8c@8½c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Resale offers at 10½c@11c per pound are heard on the spot and while stocks are not large at this figure lack of consuming interest has prevented their removal from the market. Producers are unable to sell at works for this figure but are quoting spot lots around 12c@12½c per pound.

Magnesium Sulfate—Imported sulfate is lower on increased arrivals. Spot quotations for technical salt are around \$1.50 per hundred with shipment from abroad named around \$1.15 per hundred.

Potash, Caustic—Spot prices for resale caustic of American manufacture are around 10½c@11c per pound while producers are quoting around 14c@16c per pound. The material in the market has been reshipped from stocks sent abroad by producers last year at prices well above the present market, and under the circumstances the makers are unable to compete in the market at present. Caustic potash of German origin is offered in the market around 12c@14c per pound, but in view of the present state of the market is meeting with little demand.

Potassium Bichromate—Potassium bichromate in the open market is lower around 12½c@13c per pound on light demand.

Potash, Muriate—Spot prices on muriate of potash remain unchanged around \$1.35 per unit with some holders still asking as high as \$1.50 per unit. Offers are heard of material afloat as low as \$1.25 per unit to arrive within two weeks.

Potassium Chlorate—Producers are unwilling to sell below 15c per pound although the spot market is around 8c@8½c per pound for imported material. The imported price is well below the cost to manufacture in this country now and vague rumors of repacked foreign goods under American labels are heard to explain the low priced offers in some quarters.

Potassium Permanganate—Spot prices for technical permanganate have been reduced to 45c per pound.

Soda Ash—Prices are rather unsteady at former levels but no break has occurred as yet.

Soda, Caustic—Resale business in caustic has been of very limited extent although prices have held fairly well around \$3.65@\$3.75 per hundred. Producers are still holding for \$3.50 per hundred basis 60 f.o.b. works

Sodium Bichromate—Open market prices on sodium bichromate are lower on decreased demand. Offers are heard around 8c@814c per pound although rumors were heard of sales down to 734c per pound.

Sodium Cyanide—Imported cyanide 120% is slightly firmer around 18c@19c per pound. Domestic material is held around 28c@30c per pound for 96-98% cyanide.

Soda, Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is easier around 14½c@15c per pound.

Business in tin in the local market has been light and it fell off to practically nothing by the end of the week. On Saturday there were sellers of Straits tin at 28½c for spot while futures were quoted as to position at 28½c@29½c without attracting buyers. The effect of the withdrawal of the Malay Government of its support of the Straits market has been shown in a gradual and somewhat substantial decline in the price of tin in the London market. Between Monday and Friday there was a drop in the price of Straits tin of £22.

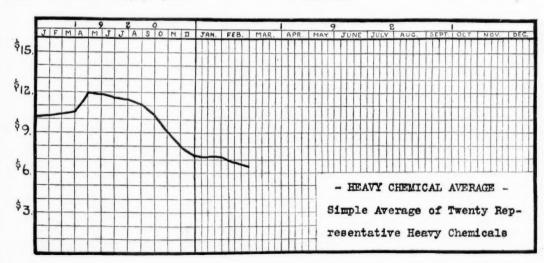
Hydrated lime and fertilizer will be manufactured by the Planters' Lime Phosphate and Fertilizer Co., Batesville, Ark., recently organized with \$1,500,000 capital. A plant will be constructed at Little Rock where fertilizer will be manufactured. The officers of the company are: J. R. Alexander of Scott, Ark., president; C. G. Henry, Newport, Ark., vice-president; R. R. Ramey, Kensett, Ark., treasurer and general manager, and J. W. Williamson, Batesville, Ark., secretary.

William M. Williams has submitted to the President his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. While it is Mr. Williams' desire to be relieved as soon as possible from his official duties, he will remain as head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue until his successor is qualified. Mr. Williams began his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, April 1, 1920.

The American Glue Co. has elected Jesse P. Lyman president to succeed the late King Upton. Mr. Lyman served as president from 1905 to 1918, but in 1918 desired to be relieved from the responsibilities of the office. The directors prevailed upon him at this time to again assume the presidency. Mr. Lyman has served as treasurer since 1907.

The French Senate has passed the bill for opening a credit to enable the State to acquire the potash mines in Alsace, which are at present in the hands of the public custodian.

The Bexar Company, Inc., has leased the third floor of 169 Front street, which it will use as packing room and warehouse.



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The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 538-539

PRICES DOWN IN KEEN COMPETITION

Second Hands Cutting Prices for Small Lot Business
—Santonin Advances Sharply—Borax and Boric Acid
Lower—Citric Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced Santonin, \$10 lb. Declined

Acid	Bori	c. 3/20	tb.		
Acid	Gall	ic, 10	c to.		
Acld					
Acid	Tan	nic, 1	Oc It).	
*Alco	hol,	Den.,	5c	gal.	
Boras	1, 1/20	: 1b.			
*Cam	phor,	Jap.	ref.,	3c	16

lined				
Creosote.	. 4c	tb.		
*Formale	lehyd	le, 3	2c 1	lb.
Glycerin	. Cru	ide,	1/2C	tb.
Iodine, '	Tinct	., 15	c g	al.
*Potass.				tb.
*Sugar I			tb.	
Thymol,	50c	lb.		

Trend of the Marke

,	Today	Last	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.40	\$.40	\$.40	\$.60
Acid Citric, resellers	.46	.45	.48	1.15
Calomel, American	1.00	1.06	1.00	1.58
Camphor, Jap., ref	.72	.75	.75	2.35
Caffeine Alkaloid	6.00	6.00	6.25	7.50
Iodine, Resublimed	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.10
Menthol	4.40	4.40	4.40	13.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.20	5.20	5.20	8.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst	.47	.47	.47	.90
Quinine Sulfate, Java	.63	.63	.63	.85
Sodium Salicylate	.31	.31	.33	60
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.10	2.10	2.14	3.49

Fluctuations in medicinal chemical prices have been few during the week. Resellers and importers have made the greater part of the changes, almost without exception toward lower levels. Manufacturers appear to have retired from the melee for the time being, only one or two revisions emanating from producers' quarters. The pressure to sell is still very much in evidence and continues to take its toll in values. Consumers are still holding off, buying in a very small way sufficient materials only to keep running. Sellers as a rule are showing more or less of a ready willingness to cut prices to stimulate buyer interest, and a readiness to shade prices in competition with firm business in sight while consumers are naturally standing aside and permitting a declining market to run its full course. A cessation of the downward movement and the display of a tendency to recover or the acquisition of unquestioned stability, are necessary forerunners of any real concerted buying movement by consuming interests.

Borax and boric acid have been reduced by producers. Acid phosphoric has been cut by manufacturers. Tannic acid is lower. Cod liver oil is weak and subject to shading. Camphor has softened. Resale denatured alcohol is dull and under pressure. Potassium bicarbonate in second hands is lower. The small stocks of spet santonin are held at sharply higher prices. Sugar of milk is easier. Thymol is down again with demand at a minimum. Citric appears somewhat firmer. Glycerin is dull. Creosote is easier.

Acid Boric—The producers' price is now 14½2c@14¾c a pound for boric acid, crystal or powder, in barrels. Outside hands are asking up to 15c. Demand has slowed down materially.

Acid Citric—A considerable amount of covering for future delivery at 45c a pound, all charges paid New York, has been signed up this week. Shippers in Italian markets are asking 43c c.i.f. according to reports. This has been only a minor factor in adding a degree of

firmness to the New York market. The evident interest of consumers which begins to show a marked increase and the approach of the summer consuming season, tend to make holders slightly more bullish in their ideas. The spot market is generally 46c@47c for imported with 45c a probability on large lots. American manufacturers quote 47c unchanged.

Acid Gallic—Manufacturers have reduced their prices for gallic acid and now quote \$1.15 a pound up as to quantity and packing for U.S.P. material.

Acid Oxalic—Generally named at 17c a pound spot for casks and at 17½c for barrels. Easy but with some fair business passing.

Acid Phosphoric—Manufacturers have reduced their quotations for U.S.P. syrupy phosphoric acid, 85-88 per cent and now quote 26c basis for carboys. Resale material might possibly be bought at 25c.

Acid Salicylic—Generally weak and in light demand. Quoted inside for bulk material by manufacturers at 26c although 23c is a likelihood. Named by most resellers at 23c@24c but reported available down to 22c for U.S.P.

Acid Tannic—The acid has been reduced by American makers and is now quoted on a basis of \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound for U.S.P. material.

Alcohol—Generally in large supply and weakly held. U.S.P. goods are held at \$4.90 a gallon in resale hands up to \$5.00@\$5.10 for producers. Denatured is available cheaper down to 45c in resale hands while complete is held by producers at 67c. Wood in second hands easy at \$1.20 a gallon.

Amidopyrine—Weak and with little demand here at \$6.00 a pound. Named in London cable at 23s and easy.

Ammonium Chloride — Ammonium muriate under pressure owing to large imports although a fair demand is reported. Imported material available at 12c a pound for U.S.P. spot with reports that 10½c can be done. American made goods quoted at 22c a pound, U.S.P.

Borax—Prices have been reduced by producers owing primarily to the restricted proportions which demand has assumed. They now quote 6½c for barrels and 7c for kegs, crystals or powder, while sacks can be had at 6c.

Bromides—Potassium bromide imported is in good supply and available down as low as 18c a pound spct. Sodium is held at 30c unchanged. American producers still quote 43c for sodium and 45c@47c for potassium.

Caffeine—The position is slightly improved. Quiet buying by consumers at \$6.00 has removed much of the weakly held goods from the market here and \$6.00 is now reported hard to do. Generally named at \$6.25 a pound for alkaloid.

Camphor—The position of the refined gum is easier than last week. Sales of cases at 70c have been reported to represent the spot market although most holders are quoting 72c for slabs. Tablets are in fair request at \$1.05 up as to size. American refiners still adhere to their \$1.00 bulk basis schedule in spite of the many rumors of a cut. Chinese crude gum is held at 50c spot but likely 45c could be done.

Cod Liver Oil—Weak here with demand at a standstill. Goods on spot as well as shipment material are pressing for sale with consequent weakening influence on prices. Held on spot at \$30.00 a barrel for standard material, Norwegian or Newfoundland.

Cream Tartar—In very fair request at 30c a pound here. Good imports and stocks on spot well held. Prewar on this item was 25c.

Epsom Salt—Generally quoted at \$2.50 a hundred on spot for U.S.P. goods. Imported material, not guaranteed U.S.P., from \$1.50@\$1.75 as to quantity, seller. Producers name \$2.50 for carlots, \$2.80 for one or two barrels U.S.P.

Formaldehyde—A small lot business passed this week at 17c a pound in second hands. Manufacturers still name 20c.

Glycerin—Refiners are doing 19c a pound for C.P. glycerin, drums, in carlots. Less is commanding 29c. Resale goods are still available at 19c a pound in cans spot. Refiners name 21c in cans. Crudes are easier at 10c for soap lye and 101/2c for saponification. The 30,000 gallons Navy excess reported bought in by the producer from the New York dealer who held it.

Iodine, Tincture—Available cheaper here in resale hands owing to the easier position of alcohol. Now named at \$4.15 a gallon in barrels and \$4.25 in carboys.

Menthol—There is a small amount of speculative activity but as far as consumers are concerned, little or nothing has been doing. Spot goods are held at \$4.40 for a case while a single tin can be bought at \$4.60. Shipment is held at \$3.70 c.i.f. New York. London reports a spot market of 27s and a shipment figure at 19s@20s c.i.f. for March-April from Japan.

Mercury—The metal appears to have lapsed into a lethargic state with little demand from consuming quarters and little change in the general situation. Spot imported material can be bought at \$46.00 a flask while American metal from selling agents is held nominally at \$50.00. Mercurials are quiet and unchanged.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Makers quote 20c a pound for U.S.P. bicarb. Resale material can be bought at 17c @18c a pound on spot.

Quinine—Apparently unchanged as far as prices go, but the undertone seems to be weaker and with the passing of winter and the cold weather demand, it would not be unlikely to see prices suffer a reverse. Java and Jap sulfate on spot are held at 62c@63c an ounce in 100 ounce tins. Some lots of domestic made material principally in small sizes is still available here.

American manufacturers quote 70c an ounce unchanged for 100 ounce tins.

Santonin—The smallness of spot supplies has been directly reflected in a sharp advance in the price this week. Sellers are now naming \$98.00 a pound and reported not very anxious to sell at this figure. The chances of anything like a fair stock coming forward from abroad in the near future is remote.

Strychnine—Has been reduced in London owing to the cheaper cost of nux vomica buttons. Sulfate here is still held at \$1.55 an ounce by manufacturers.

Thymol—Cheaper importations and lack of demand from American consumers have induced another price cut. Spot thymol is now held at \$8.00 a pound here.

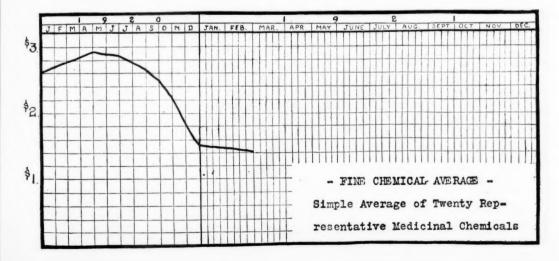
HIGHER JAPANESE CHEMICAL TARIFF

Japan's Department of Agriculture and Commerce having decided on a higher tariff on carbolic acid, glycerin, soda, magnesium, zinc and lead, the matter was referred to the Department of Finance toward the close of last year, which Department submitted the proposition to a recent conference of the tariff investigation committee who decided to introduce the matter in the present session of the Diet. It is understood that the tariff on carbolic acid and glycerin will be raised to 35 per cent ad valorem in keeping with the recent tariff increase on other chemicals and drugs. The Home Office also submitted a proposal to the Finance Department for tariff increases on cocaine hydrochloride, sodium benzoate, and salvarsan.

The area planted to castor beans in the Madras Presidency in 1920 is estimated at 350,000 acres, as compared with 454,500 acres estimated on the same date last year, a decrease of 23 per cent. The yield is below normal and is estimated at 31,700 tons for the whole Presidency.

Exports of glycerin during December amounted to 167,-000 pounds valued at \$40,000. Canada took 85,000 pounds; Mexico 10,000 pounds; Cuba 22,000, and China 26,500 pounds. The imports of crude glycerin by the United States amounted to 459,000 pounds valued at \$60,000.

Directors of the Globe Soap Company have passed the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the usual extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent on the common stock. The regular dividend on the preferred stock was declared.



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The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 544-545

RESELLERS CONTROL DYE MARKET

Reductions Made By Second Hands Far Below Producers' Quotations—Manufacturers Prefer to Wait for Larger Demand—Prices of Dyes and Intermediates Soft

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands) Advanced No Advances

Acid Anthranilic, 20c fb. Dimethylaniline, 5c fb. Naphthalene (Makers) 1/5c fb. Nitro Chlorobenzene, 3c fb. o-Nitrotoluene, 3c fb.

Declined
Phthalic Anhydride, 5c fb.
p-Phenetidin, 15c fb.
N Salt, 5c fb.
Schaeffer's Salt, 5c fb.
p-Toluene Sulfone Chloride, 5c fb.

Some improvement has been noted in the inquiries for intermediates recently although the majority have been at prices below the low figures now quoted and have been refused on that account. Shading has been done in cases where orders have been booked. Resale holders of stocks are well in control of the market on this account since producers are unwilling to shade their prices but prefer to allow plants to run idle until surpluses in the spot market are wiped out. There seems to be dittle likelihood of this happening in the near future except in isolated cases as resale stocks are quite heavy. Some price reductions are heard from producers but as a rule they are waiting for better business before changing their prices from present levels.

Softness with free shading in most quarters characterizes the price situation in intermediates and dyes. Producers have reduced naphthalene, anthranilic acid. nitrochorobenzene, phthalic anhydride, para-phenetidin, and para-toluene sulfone chloride. Resale naphthalene, dimethylaniline, ortho-nitrotoluene, R salt and Schaeffer's salt are lower. Beta-naphthol continues at about the same figures without activity.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Prices are unchanged on limited business. Some improvement in demand has been noted but the greater part of the business being done is in the 90% grade. Prices on this are quoted by producers at 28c@ 34c per gallon in tank car and drum lots. Pure benzene is held at 30c@36c per gallon by producers. The gradual slow improvement in demand for dyes and intermediates will ultimately be reflected here.

Naphthalene—Offers of imported naphthalene flakes are heard as low as 7c per pound in some quarters with intimations that bids well below this figure might not be refused. The general asking price however is around 7½c@8c per pound with shading in resale hands freely done. Producers have reduced their prices ½c per pound and are now quoting flake at 8½c@9½c per pound and bælls at 9½c@10½c per pound. Actual consuming demand from the dye trade has been very limited

and few orders of any magnitude are heard in the market.

Phenol—Open market prices are around 10c per pound with offers light but without active demand. Stocks on the spot are still rather light and in the face of active demand prices would probably be forced up. Government surplus stocks are offered at former figures of 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Toluene—Prices are unchanged with slightly better demand noted. Producers are quoting 30c@36c per gallon in tank cars and drums and while there has been very little inquiry for some time past they report some improvement in the last few weeks.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Producers reduced prices sharply recently and are now quoting refined acid at \$1.60@ \$1.80 per pound according to quantity. Technical acid is quoted at \$1.40@\$1.60 per pound according to quantity. Business has been of very limited proportions.

Acid, Gamma—Slightly better demand has been noted but prices have remained unchanged around \$3.50@\$3.75 per pound according to seller and quantity.

Acid, H—Producers are holding their quoted prices around \$1.50@\$1.65 per pound. Resale offers are heard at \$1.10 per pound up to \$1.35 per pound according to seller. Demand has been very light and has failed to move spot stocks.

Acid, Monosulfonic F-Prices have been held around \$2.75 per pound by producers on very limited business.

Acid, Phthalic—Prices on phthalic acid are well held by producers at former levels around 40c@45c per pound. Phthalic anhydride has been reduced to 50c @65c per pound according to quantity. Business has been very limited.

Acid, Salicylic—Producers are quoting technical salicylic acid around 22c@23c per pound. However in resale hands offers of U.S.P. acid as low as 21c per pound are heard.

Aniline Oil—The quoted price of 22c per pound can be shaded for spot oil from resale hands. Producers are doing some business direct with consumers at prices variously quoted at 23c@28c per pound according to seller. The actual business passing is limited but seems to be growing slowly.

Beta-naphthol—Sales were made at 34c per pound during the week although bids of 33c failed to locate stocks. Producers are quoting 40c@45c per pound. Pusiness has been of a scattering character and no inquiries for really large lots were heard in the market.

Benzidine—Quotations are meaningless in the absence of business. Odd lot offers are heard as low as 80c per pound for base in paste form with the generally quoted figures given as 90c@\$1.00 per pound. Sulfate is inactive with prices named around 75c@80c per pound.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are lower at 50c@55c per pound on the spot with producers quoting 60c per pound. No business of consequence was reported.

Ortho-nitrochlorobenzene—Makers are quoting lower prices around 32c@35c per pound.

Ortho-nitrotoluene—Lower prices are named by producers around 15c@16c per pound.

Para-nitroaniline-Resale prices are quoted as low as

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85c per pound while producers are holding for prices as high as \$1.10 per pound.

Para-nitroacetanilide—Quotations are given around 62c@65c per pound on the spot.

Para-nitrochlorobenzene — Lower prices are quoted around 32c@35c per pound by makers.

Para-phenetidin—Makers have reduced their price to \$1.35@\$1.50 per pound. They report a limited amount of business on this basis.

Para-toluene-sulfone-chloride—Domestic makers have reduced their prices and are quoting 15c@25c per pound according to quantity. Offers of imported material are heard as low as 7c per pound for prompt delivery.

Phthalic Anhydride—Lower prices are named by makers around 50c@65c per pound.

R Salt—Offers of R salt are heard at lower prices than those recently named. Prices are now around 75c @80c per pound.

Schaeffer's Salt—Lower prices are named on lack of business around 70c@75c per pound on the spot.

"From Nature's Product to Textile Fabrics" is the title of a booklet recently gotten out by the Dry Goods Economist. The booklet is reprinted from the Dry Goods Economist of April 3rd 1920 and consists of a careful description of the processes of the textile industry for the layman and a supplementary article entitled "Color Knowledge Gives Salesperson Open Sesame to More Business" by K. L. Grable. The articles are well worth reading for anyone interested in the textile industry who is not in close touch with the actual processes involved. The article on color goes rather into the psychological aspects of the subject with interesting side lights on the production of various effects.

A recent report in Drug & Chemical Markets that a New York dealer had bought 30,000 gallons of glycerin from one branch of the Navy Department and resold 1,000 gallons to another branch very close by, is reported to be an error by the dealer who sold the goods. The purchase was made from the Navy, but the goods were resold to a branch of the United States Public Health Service.

The Dow Laboratories, chemical manufacturer, of Troy, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica, N. Y., with liabilities of \$16,893 and assets of \$3,210.

BRITISH PRICES FOR COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association London, Feb. 26.—Business in coal-tar products and intermediates continues to be very limited. Values are all fairly well maintained, but are not steady. Aniline oil, 1s 8d per lb. in drums extra. Prices unchanged on a dull market. Aniline salt, 1s 9d per lb., casks free. Still a quiet market and values unchanged. Beta naphthol, 2s 3d per lb., casks free. The market is quiet and weak. Paranitraniline, 6s 6d per lb. casks free. No change to record; still very quiet. "H" acid, 9s 6d per lb., casks free. No demand; prices nominal. Butyric acid, 97-99 per cent, about 6s 3d per lb., carboys free. Prices are slightly lower but there is no demand. English, 98-100 per cent, 6s 6d per lb. unchanged; no demand. Resorcin, 10s 3d per lb. Market is weak and prices are slightly easier.

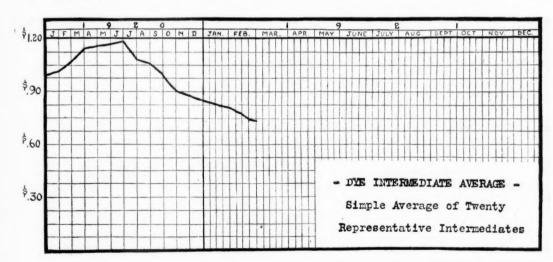
Benzol, pure, 3s 4d; 90 per cent, 3s; 50 per cent, nominal, per gallon in drums. Prices remain unchanged on a quiet market. Toluol, pure, 3s 10d; commercial, 3s 6d per gallon in drums. Xylol, pure, 5s; commercial, 4s per gallon in drums. Values keep steady on a quiet market. Solvent naphtha 90-160 per cent, 2s 8d per gallon in drums. Not much demand; values unchanged. Heavy naphtha, 90-190 per cent, 3s per gallon in drums.

Carbolic acid crystals, 7½d to 8d per lb. in drums with over-casks. A well stocked market with not much demand; values are not firm. Cresylic acid, crude, 2s 6d. Dark 95 per cent, 3s 3d; pale straw 97-99 per cent, 3s 6d per gallon in drums.

Naphthaline, crude, £10 to £18; flakes, £38; crystals, £37; powder, £38; balls, £50; tablets, £50 per ton, bags and casks free. Values in all qualities are maintained but are not firm; the market continues rather quiet. Anthracene 1s 4d to 1s 6d per unit per cwt.; in 2 cwt. lots, sacks free.

Officers of the Special Products Company organized recently, with a capital of \$100,000, for manufacturing and trading in dyestuffs and textile materials are James R. Emmet, president; Arthur L. Norton, treasurer; and Justin Edwards, secretary. The company has opened offices at 261 Franklin street, Boston.

The Boston Dyewood & Color Co., Boston, Mass., has filed notice of organization to manufacture dyes, colors, etc. John F. Lawler, 93 High street, heads the company.



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The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 547; Naval Stores, Page 548

DENATURED OLIVE OIL BREAKS SHARPLY

Larger Stocks Cause Weakness—Refined Rapeseed Oil Lower—Linseed Oil, Animal and Fish Oils Unchanged —Turpentine on Spot Advanced—Far East Oils Inactive

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Turpentine, 5c gal.
Declined

Olive, Denatured, 30c gal. Rapeseed, ref'd, 5c gal. Rosin, 50c bbl. Soya Bean, Futures, 1/4c fb.

Trend of the	Market	Last	Last	Last
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Cod Oil, N. F	\$.50	\$.50	\$.65	\$1.13
Degras, American, bbls	.05	.05	.05	.071/2
Lard, No. 1	.80	.80	.92	1.43
Menhaden, crd* bbls	.28	.28	.30	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal	1.15	1.15	1.35	2.25
Red Oil, distilled	.071/2	.071/2	.08	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P	.131/2	.131/2	.141/2	.33
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls	.091/4	.091/4	.111/2	.181/2
Cottonseed crude, tanks*	.043/4	.043/4	.061/2	.18
Linseed, Carlots, bbls	.67	.67	.74	1.77
Olive, denatured	1.65	1.95	2.50	2.80
Peanut, refined	.11	.11	.121/2	.27
Soya Bean, bbls	.07	.07	.08	.183/4
Average*F. O. B. Mills	0.433	0.456	0.541	0.902

The oil market has shown no signs of activity during the week. Prices have remained without quotable change with but few exceptions in the absence of buying in any volume. Factors in the market are unwilling to forecast the trend of events under any circumstances and the usual opinion is expressed that under the present conditions one man's guess is as good as another's, since all bases for prognostication have failed. Speculators are not entering the market on this account and consuming buyers have practically withdrawn for the present. Both buyers and sellers are maintaining a waiting attitude hoping that someone else will make the break necessary to bring business to a normal footing again.

Linseed oil is unchanged except that better agreement is noted between crushers. Denatured olive oil dropped sharply on larger stocks. Refined rapeseed oil is lower. Soya bean oil on the coast for March shipment is fairly steady but inactive while futures can be had lower. Coconut oil is inactive with quotations holding after the recent sharp decline.

Animal oils are unchanged and remain inactive. No buying in volume has been noted.

Fish oils continue weak but unchanged around former values. Menhaden oil is quite weak; offers fairly free at recent low figures.

Turpentine has advanced on the spot and better interest is noted generally. Rosin is off again and without particular interest.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed Oil—Crushers are well agreed around 67c per gallon basis barrels in carlots. They report no business of consequence and state that under present conditions it is impossible to shade the quoted figure on account of the cost of mænufacture. Buyers have shown little interest although reports are heard of some interest from export buyers. London spot oil is slightly lower around 31 shillings per quintal. Antwerp quotes oil there at 180 francs per hundred kilos.

Flaxseed has continued inactive in domestic markets although Argentine prices are higher. Buenos Aires quotes a steady market at \$1.38 per bushel. Duluth seed is held around \$1.85@\$1.89½ per bushel according to position. Winnipeg quotations are around \$1.88@\$1.92 per bushel.

Castor Oil—No change has been noted in the weakness of this oil with prices quoted around former levels. No. 1 oil is held at 10c@11c per pound in barrels on the spot and No. 3 oil at 9c@9½c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Reports from some quarters are to the effect that somewhat better interest has been noted in wood oil. However any real interest would tend to force prices higher under present conditions of stocks. No advance has been noted and the majority of holders report a weak market around 9½c@9¾c per pound for spot barrels. Coast oil has held steady around 8c@8½c per pound in barrels with occasional reports of shading this figure.

Coconut Oil—Following the recent sharp decline in coconut oil, business has been at a virtual standstill. Offers are freely made at former figures but under the circumstances no one is willing to risk buying. Ceylon oil is held at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in tanks and $9\frac{3}{4}$ c @ $9\frac{3}{2}$ c per pound in barrels on the spot. Cochin oil is quoted at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in tanks and $10\frac{3}{2}$ c@ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound in barrels on the spot. Manila oil in tanks on the coast is quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Edible oil is unchanged at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c@12c per pound in barrels on the spot.

Corn Oil—Prices have remained steady on corn oil in spite of the lack of demand. Tanks f.o.b. shipping points are quoted at 6½c@6½c per pound with barrels at 7½c@7¾c per pound. Barrels on the spot are quoted around 8½c@9c per pound. Edible oil is quoted at 10¾c@11c per pound on the spot.

Cottonseed Oil—Activity in cottonseed oil during the week has been of a very desultory character and while prices have shown some tendency upward the volume of business has been reduced greatly and the prices at which actual business has taken place have remained without change. Prime yellow quotations range from 7c to 8½c per pound according to position. Crude cottonseed oil f.o.b. mills southeast has sold around 5c per pound in buyers' tanks during the week but bids are now around 4¾c to 5½c per pound according to position.

Olive Oil—Following rather heavy importations prices on denatured olive oil have dropped to \$1.65 per gallon on the spot. Foots are held around 10c@10½c per pound on the spot although round lot orders would probably bring out shading of this figure. Stocks are light.

Palm Oil—Prices are unchanged on an inactive market with Lagos oil in casks quoted around 7½c@7½c per pound and Niger oil around 6½c@634c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Prices are quoted on the former basis of 63/4c@7c per pound in tanks f.o.b. southern mills and 61/4c@63/4c per pound in sellers' tanks on the coast. Edible oil in barrels on the spot is held at 11/2c per pound. Business has been very slow and it is possible that shading can be done in certain quarters.

Perilla Oil-Coast oil in tanks is named around 61/2c

@7c per pound. Spot perilla oil in barrels is quoted at 9c@91/2c per pound.

Rapeseed Oil—Sales have been made of refined rapeseed oil on the spot in barrels during the week around \$1.00 per gallon and at the close prices stood at \$1.00@ \$1.05 per gallon. Blown oil is named around \$1.15 @\$1.20 per gallon with few offers.

Soya Bean Oil—Quotations on soya bean oil have remained unchanged on the spot. Barrels of crude oil are quoted at $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound and edible oil is held for $9c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Tanks on the coast are quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound for March shipment with futures lower at $4c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Little interest has been noted.

Animal Oils

Lard Oil—Prices are quoted at former levels although there is some considerable shading going on in the face of firm business. Prime oil is quoted at \$1.20@ \$1.32 per gallon according to holder and No. 1 oil at 80c per gallon.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices are unchanged and fairly steady. Pure nextsfoot is quoted at 65c@70c per gallon and 20-degree cold test oil at \$1.15 per gallon.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Prices are unchanged on limited interest. There are holders in the market at 55c per gallon for Newfoundland oil but stocks are available at 50c per gallon in other quarters.

Menhaden Oil—Crude menhaden oil is still weak and offers are heard as low as 28c per gallon f.o.b. Baltimore in barrels. Other holders are quoting up to 35c per gallon according to position. Refined menhaden remains unchanged at former levels on the basis of 48c per gallon for light pressed.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Lack of interest has again forced rosin down on the spot. Prices are quoted at present at \$6.25 per barrel for B to N inclusive with WG named at \$6.35 per barrel and WW at \$6.50 per barrel.

Turpentine—Prices have advanced on the spot on slightly better interest and are now quoted at 61c@62c per gallon for pure gum spirits. The Savannah market has been firm around 54c per gallon although little business has been done there. London prices are lower around 55 shillings per quintal.

THE USES OF SILICA GEL

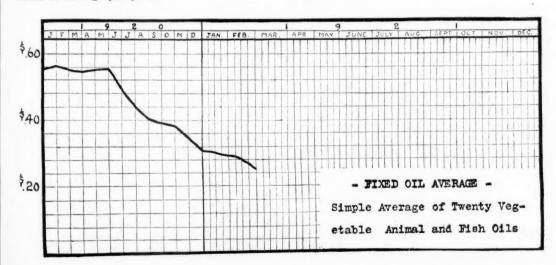
(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, March 9.—A statement made by President C. Wilbur Miller, of the Davison Chemical Company, manufacturers of sulfuric acid, and forwarded to the stockholders of the corporation, gives the first official and formal information about silica gel, which is made from certain waste materials and, it is confidently expected, will have an extended use in the manufacture of steel and the refining of oil. Mr. Miller has this to say on the subject:

"During the past year our research staff has conquered a problem the chemical industry has tried to solve for many years. The product is known as silica gel. Many uses have been found for waste material in the form of solids, but little has been accomplished in catching and utilizing gases. There has been no way of securing the gases and getting them back into their unadulterated state. Silica gel is what might be described as glass carbon. It is pure silica or glass, made so porous that it will immediately absorb all liquifying gases, and being pure silica, will allow their recovery by heating. The gel can be used over and over again without any deterioration. This material will take all moisture from the air going into a blast furnace, saving an enormous amount of coke and increasing the pig iron production. It will extract gasoline from oil we'll gases and gases from refineries. The many uses of this material for saving sulfur bases and many other solvent vapors from plants like the American Smelting and Refining Company, du Pont Company, Eastman Kodak Company and others give some idea of its scope and earning power. Some forty of the largest companies in the country are pushing us for gel absorbers. and we are now building the first large commercial

The Metter Naval Stores Co., Metter, Ga., has preliminary plans under way for the construction of a new turpentine manufacturing plant in the vicinity of Register, Ga., to cost about \$23,000.

The Anguilla Cotton Oil Co., Nitta Yuma, Miss., is planning for the rebuilding of the section of its plant destroyed by fire on Feb. 1, with loss estimated at about \$150.000.



The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 549-550

INSECT FLOWERS AND BUCHU LOWER

Demand For Small Lots Only—Continued Liquidation of Large Accumulations Holds Market Weak—Insect, Asafetida and Jalap Powders Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Saffron, Amer., 5c lb.
Spanish, tins, 25c lb.

Areca Nuts. 2c tb.
Asafetida, Powd., 225c tb.
Aniseed, Star. 2c tb.
Aniseed, Star. 2c tb.
Buchu, Short, 2c tb. Clery Seed, ½c tb.
Clery Seed, ½c tb.
Cloves, Zanzib., ½c tb.
Clockicum Root, 10c tb.
Chamomiles, Hung., 1c tb.
Ginger, Afr., ½c tb.
Henna Lvs., 1c tb.

Declined

Jaiap, Powd., 5c tb.
Insect Flowers, 5c tb.
Powder, pure, 4c tb.
Powder, 50 p.c., 5c tb.
Mustard Seed, Eng. Yel., ½c tb.
Dutch Yellow, ½c tb.
Sarsaparllia, Hond., 5c tb.
Sage, Dalmatian, ½c tb.
Greek, ½c tb.
Senna, T. V. powd., 2c tb.
Soap Bark, Cut, 1c tb.
Thus Gum, 1c fb.

Trend	-4	450	Mari	rat

	Today	Week	Month	Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$.30	\$.30	\$.35	\$.70
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.30	1.50	1.60	3.50
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2,50	3.50
Cocculus Indicus	.18	.18	.20	.25
Ergot, Spanish		,65	.65	5.00
Insect Powder, pure		.49	.55	1.00
Ipecac. Cartagena, powd		2.75	2.85	3.40
Nux Vomica		.11	.13	.13
Oplum, gum		7.00	7,50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D		.45	.50	1.35
Tragacanth No. 1, ribbon		3.80	4.00	5.00
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat	.10	.10	.10	.11
Average		1.66	1.73	2.59

Ready to shade prices in order to liquidate their high cost holdings, sellers continue to force the market downward. Business is dull, inquiry confined to small quantities, and competition for the limited orders extremely keen. Few sellers are refusing to meet competitors' prices if there is a chance of getting the order. A slight spurt in the number of inquiries last week gave promise of developing into something better, but hopes were ill-founded, as the market has lapsed back into its inactive state. The question of losses as a result of price declines, has been more or less forgotten and sellers are showing a greater willingness to meet the views of buyers as the former apparently believe this is the only basis on which business will revive.

Holders of spot buchu are now reported offering quietly at lower prices, anxious to clean out before the first new crop material reaches here. The increased offers of insect flowers are forcing down prices. Powder has been cut again this week. Powdered asafetida is again lower. Millers have dropped powdered jalap. Chamomiles are easier. All gingers with the exception of Jamaica are under pressure. The latter is firm. Cloves continue to go down. An easier position is noted for celery seed. Star aniseed is lower. Henna continues weak. Powdered T. V. senna is dull and varies widely in quality. Greek and Dalmatian sages have dropped again.

Crude Drugs

Ergot—Lots are still selling on the spot at 65c a pound for bags. Shippers have changed their views as to price and are now willing to go under \$1.00. Demand for spot or shipment material is absent. With present prices thus early in the season, the effect on the Spanish peasants may result in a small 1921 crop. Some cover-

ing on speculation has taken place on this basis here recently. Russia is the big question mark in ergot; should an anti-Bolshevik revolution prove successful and trade relations be opened up, reported accumulations might flood European and American markets.

Areca Nuts—Whole are lower here on improved supply at 11c@12c a pound. Powdered are quoted by leading millers at 17c a pound firm with sales reported at this level. Reports indicate 15c might be done.

Lycopodium—Scarce and firm here at \$4.25@\$4.50 a pound with little available either in London or Hamburg.

Nux Vomica—Whole buttons are held here at 11c a pound unchanged with demand at a standstill awaiting new shipments and lower prices. Powdered is still quoted at 18c a pound by millers but they report no demand.

Barks

Buckthorn—Dull with demand confined to small lots, Held on spot at 12c a pound.

Cascara Sagrada—The general weakness of the bark shows little change. Demand is small and nothing in a large way, is moving. Spot goods in bags at 14½c a pound for 1920 peel. Coast first hands report 10½c f.o.b. producing district. Spot old bark is scarce.

Cramp—One of the few firm items. Held on spot at 15c a pound for so-called with little available.

Elm—The market here is now generally held at 70c a pound for spot prime selected bark. This figure was easy for medium grade material last week but two scllers of fine quality material asked 72c, but have since met the 70c level. Holders are anxious to clean out before new crop goods begin to come in. Grinding bark is 28c unchanged with powdered at 30c.

Soap—Easy with stocks pressing for sale here. Prices generally unchanged at 10½c a pound for whole, 14c for crushed and 15c@16c for cut spot.

Berries

A large portion of the recent shipment of cubebs which arrived here, has been rejected owing to the admixture of bogus berries. The spot market reflects a firmer tone as a consequence although prices are steady and unchanged at \$1.25 for ordinary, \$1.30 for powder and \$1.35 for XX. Saw palmetto berries hold at 22c although in small supply. Fish easy at 18c. Junipers steady at 334c@4c in bags.

Flowers

Arnica—Dull and easy with prices unchanged at 15c a pound spot for whole flowers.

Chamomiles—All grades at all prices. Can be bought as low as 10c and up to 28c. Good quality Hungarian are easier at 25c spot. Romans firm and in small supply at 18c.

Elder—Dull at 50c a pound for prime spot flowers. Poor grades available down to 30c.

Insect—Pyrethrum flowers are easier here as a result of the larger stocks on spot and the shipping competition between Japanese and Dalmatian sources. Good grade spot whole open flowers are named at 35c with fair quality at 30c. Closed range from 32c up. Powder has sold lower on spot this week in spite of some sellers to impress to the contrary. Spot 100 per cent powder can be bought freely at 45c spot and quotations of 44c have been reported for a quantity. Some sellers claim their

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prices are still 49c@50c but this probably is one of the usual "steals" from Grimm's Fairy Tales. Fifty per cent powder is quoted at 30c spot.

Malva—For good quality blue malva flowers, 60c still sells them in spite of quotations heard at 55c here.

Saffron—American reported firmer at 75c a pound spot and Spanish at \$12.25 a pound for one pound cans.

Gums

Amber sorts acacia can be had in good supply at 11c while lots of distress goods are said to be selling at 10c and even down to 8c. Asafetida powdered is cheaper at \$1.75 a pound spot here after a cut in Philadelphia. Lump is quoted at \$1.25 spot unchanged. Thus gum is cheaper at 9c. Best white tragacanth ribbons are now \$3.75

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Offers of buchu on the spot indicate that one of the few holders is now ready to take \$1.30 and ca!l quits. Offers at this level a few weeks ago were emphatically turned down. Small lots are still commanding \$1.50 with little buying. No change from the 5s shipment price, laid down in New York, has been heard. In London, cables indicate anxious sellers at 7s and probably 6s 6d on firm business. Total exports from South Africa during 1920 up to November 30th, amounted to 133,838 pounds as compared with 149,166 during a similar period in 1919.

Digitalis-Weak and in light demand at 18c a pound

for spot goods.

Henna—Easy here with goods pressing for sale and demand slack. Spot whole leaf is lower at 18c although 19c is still quoted by some. Powdered is named at 23c.

Laurel—Dead with heavy shipments of all grades pressing for sale. Prices on spot 3c@4c as to quality.

Sage—Greek and Dalmatian again lower owing to larger offers and lack of demand here. Former held at 6c spot on a par with Spanish while the Dalmatian is 7c up to 9½c as to quality and seller.

Senna—Powdered Tinnevelly senna can be bought for 12c and for 18c. Both figures sell the goods which vary widely in quality. Much poor stuff in the way of distress senna is available here.

Roots

Colchicum-Lower on the spot at 35c a pound.

Dandelion—Weak at 19c for German and 20c for English. Demand light.

Gentian-Generally quoted at 9c but one seller claim-

ed to have put over a ton at 10c. If so, this must have been very high grade, dry root.

Ginger—Jamaica firm at 18½c@19c for spot grinding owing to reduction in spot supplies. African lower at 7c. Japan 8c and Cochin as to grade 8½c@11c. Bold Jamaica 22c.

Jalap—Powdered easier at 30c@35c for better than U.S.P. Whole 25c for U.S.P. up to 40c for 17 per cent material.

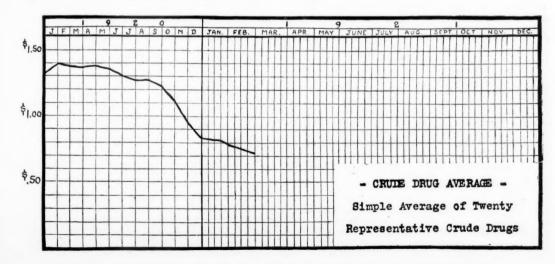
Rhubarb—Whole at 45c unchanged. Cost to sellers 55c. Powdered at 50c although two leading millers name 55c firm. Additional shipments of high cost root near by. Shipment price now 30c c.i.f.

GERMAN BOTANICAL EXPORT REGULATIONS

The following list of drugs have been added to those which may not be exported from Germany: Nettle leaves, elder flowers and ergot; the two latter may be exported in amounts not exceeding 10 kilos. The following may not be imported: Ignatius beans, rose leaves, damiana leaves, poppy heads, guarana, calumba root, and castorum. The free importation of the following is now permitted: Insect powder, peppermint leaves, fennel seed, marshmallow root, male fern root, and valerian root. It is interesting to note that for certain drugs this authority has fixed a maximum amount which may be exported within a month, the following quantities having been fixed for the month of January (the notice was published late in January): Buckthorn bark, 10,000 kilos; arnica flowers, 1,500 kilos; chamomiles, 1,000 kilos; digitalis leaves, 8,000 kilos; belladonna leaves, 1,000 kilos; angelica root, 5,000 kilos; belladonna root, 1,000 kilos; and colchicum seed, 500

For the year ended December 31, 1920, National Starch Co. reports loss from operations of \$330,454, as compared with profits of \$937,493 in the preceding year. Net loss after including other income amounted to \$319,790 against total income of \$948,790 in 1919 and deficit after charges for the year was \$926,477, as compared with surplus of \$178,013 in 1919.

Exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during October, 1920, amounted to 78,764 pounds, against 134,531 pounds in October, 1919. The exports for the ten months ended October, 1920, were 740,392 pounds against 836,964 pounds for the corresponding period of 1919.



The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Pages 553-554

FURTHER DECLINE IN OIL PEPPERMINT

First Hands Unloading—Drop in Sweet Birch As Country Weakens—Spot Sandalwood Down—Orange Easy—Heavy Imports of Lemon Oil

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced No Advances Recorded

De	clined
Oil Almond Bitter, 50c fb. Oil Anise, tech., 2c fb.	Oil Peppermint Natl., 35c lb. U.S.P. Redistilled, 25c lb.
U.S.P., 5c fb. Oil Cananga, Native, 25c fb. Oil Cedar Leaf, 5c fb.	Oil Hemlock, 5c fb. Oil Vetivert, \$1 fb. Oil Sweet Birch, 25c fb.
Oil Linaloe, 50c lb. Oil Orange, Sicillan, 10c lb. Oil Patchouli, \$2 lb.	Coumarin, resale, 25c tb. Methyl Salicy., resale, 1c tb.
Oil Sandalwood, 25c fb.	Musk Ambrette, \$5 lb. Musk Ketone, \$2 lb. sale, 2½c lb.

Trend of the		Last	Last	Last
	Today	Week	Month	Year
Oll Bergamot	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.00	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.35	.35	.35	.77
Oil Cloves	1.40	1.40	1.50	3.60
Oil Lemon	.85	.85	.85	2.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	7.00	7.00	7.25	12.00
Oil Peppermint, Natural	3.40	3.75	4.50	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I	8.75	9.00	9.25	10.75
Oll Sassafras, Artif	.65	.65	.70	.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coumarin	5.10	5.10	5.10	7.50
Methyl Salicylate	.45	.45	.50	.80
Vanillin	.70	.70	.70	.95
Average	2.97	3.02	3.12	4.54

Essential oil prices are still under pressure and continue to lose ground steadily. The group is extremely slow to respond to the gradual improvement in business conditions, due probably to the acute weaknesses which developed in several American and foreign primary markets. Most of the dealers in the big distributing centers have taken their losses, cleaned out what stocks they could at sacrifice figures, and are now prepared to do business on new low cost basis. Not only foreign shippers, but American country producers have held out at high levels for some months past, but the need of money and the stagnation of stocks has forced their hands, caused them to unload and given prices all along the line another severe jolt.

The continuation of the sharp downward movement in peppermint oil prices both in the country and on spot continues. Holders have been forced to liquidate and prices have broken. Lower quotations from the country on sweet birch have been reflected in a further drop here. The lower shipment cost and absent demand for sandalwood has induced a further decline on spot. Anise is easier. Importations of lemon oil late last week were heavy. Linaloe is lower here owing to cheaper figures out of Vera Cruz. Patchouli prices are easy with lower quotations noted in some quarters. Sicilian orange is dull and subject to shading. Vetivert is easier. Vanillin in second hands is lower as is coumarin. Musk ambrette and ketone tend lower. Methyl salicylate in resale hands is easy.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Prices vary widely as to seller and grade of goods. Quotations for f.f.p.a. oil are heard as low as \$6.75 a pound spot. U.S.P. is available at about the same level while quoted prices range all the way up to \$12.00 a pound in one quarter for very high grade material. Benzaldehyde holds at \$1.00 a pound for the

U.S.P. while the free from chlorine is \$2.00. Apricot kernel oil is 38c. Oil sweet almond is easy at 50c a pound.

Oil Anise—Some holders are shading their quotations here and it is reported possible to do 65c a pound for spot technical goods in original containers as imported. Most sellers are asking 68c. U. S. P. oil is lower at 75c @80c a pound spot. Demand is routine in spite of the fact that the price is well under pre-war levels.

Oil Bergamot—Openly quoted here at \$5.75 a pound for spot goods but owing to the cheaper shipment figure and the weakness in primary markets, indications are that prices might be shaded on firm business. Some houses still quote \$6.00 a pound for special brands. Named at \$4.00 c.i.f. for shipment. London market 22s @25s.

Oil Bois de Rose—Weak with demand dull. Stocks on spot are plentiful. Good quality material is obtainable at \$5.00 a pound although up to \$5.50 is heard. A sale between dealers for prime grade oil went through last week at \$4.50.

Oil Camphor—Dull with little doing in either white Jap oil or sassafrassy material. The former is quoted spot at 30c a pound unchanged while the latter is weak at 10c in drums.

Oil Cananga—For native oil, \$4.00 a pound can now be done here owing to the lower import cost. Quoted up to \$4.50. Cost about \$3.45 to lay down here.

Oil Cassia—Generally easy with prices unchanged and demand quiet. Technical oil as imported is held at \$1.00 a pound spot. Lead free is named at \$1.15@\$1.20 and U.S.P. redistilled at \$1.40@\$1.45 a pound.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Prices are being shaded to \$1.10 a pound in some quarters while other sellers are naming \$1.15. Easy with stocks here large and poorly supported.

Oil Cedar Wood—Quiet without change. Quoted for spot goods at 60c a pound for drums or cases.

Oil Citronella—Still named on the spot at 35c a pound for Ceylon oil in drums and with demand at a standstill. A recent shipment price of 44c c.i.f. is reported to have been received by a house here but whether this was a mistake or an attempt of primary markets to advance prices, is not known. Previous cables from same source gave 34c c.i.f. Java oil is dead and nominal on spot at \$1.00.

Oil Cloves—Although quoted by some houses still at \$1.45 for clove oil on spot in cans, \$1.40 is reported getting the business. The position of the spice is still weak and unsupported by consumers. A steady downward movement continues.

Oil Coriander—Steady although in light demand. Offered freely here at \$20.00 a pound.

Oil Erigeron—Very dull and little moving. Quoted generally on spot unchanged at \$4.00 a pound. Goods held in the Chicago market at \$3.85.

Oil Eucalyptus—Steady with demand small. Quoted at 55c a pound for spot cases, U.S.P. Australian oil.

Oil Geranium—Prices unchanged but easy. Demand light. African good quality is held at \$7.50 a pound to \$8.00. Bourbon \$7.00@\$7.50. Turkish \$4.25 a pound.

Oil Hemlock-Reported available now at 95c, the

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\$1.05 seller having also revised his views to \$1.00. Spruce in a similar position.

Oil Juniper Berries—A routine demand is taking up small stocks. Prices are unchanged at \$2.50@\$2.75 a pound for rectified oil spot.

Oil Lavender—Recent cables which attracted little interest named lavender for shipment at 170 francs c.i.f. for material running about 23 per cent esters. This is \$12.00 a kilo c.i.f. and compares somewhat more favorably with American ideas than the notorious 320 franc figure of six months ago. Aspic in weakly held hands can be bought under \$1.20 spot although import cost is 15 pesetas.

Oil Lemon—The Tarantia from Leghorn and the Silene from Messina landed 1,078 packages of lemon oil at New York last week. Most of the material went into strong hands, but at the same time, this market is not altogether in a position to assume much more in the way of stocks and still retain even its present half-way low-priced stability. Spot goods in regular essential oil channels are held at 80c@90c a pound for standard brands. Outside material in weak hands can still be bought down to 70c a pound.

Oil Lemongrass—Demand is dead. Quoted on the spot at \$1.75@\$2.00 a pound which means little. Cost to import is about \$1.75.

Oil Linaloe—Recent quotations for shipment from Vera Cruz name \$3.50 c.i.f. The spot market has eased off in keeping with this figure and reports indicate that \$4.00 a pound can now be done. Up to \$4.50 is quoted in some quarters.

Oil Orange—The \$3.00 level has been shaded during the week and sweet Sicilian oil is now obtainable at \$2.90 spot. Quantity sales have been made between dealers this week at \$2.75 spot. For shipment \$2.50 c. i.f. West Indian oil still retains its firmness in view of the light stocks here and is quoted at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound.

Oil Patchouli—The lack of demand has induced some selling pressure and spot prices are again lower this week. Holders here are openly naming \$14.00@\$15.00 a pound for high grade material and reports say that these levels are being shaded.

Oil Peppermint—The country has not been able to hold on to their stocks any longer and as one after the other have let go during the past ten days, the price has broken sharply. With Spring practically here and

the time to new crop growing shorter, the large stocks held, have been forced out. The remarkable fact is that the peppermint people have held out as long as they have in the face of a widely depressed market. Spot goods are now openly quoted at \$3.40@\$3.50 a pound here for natural, standard brands. U.S.P. oil is now \$4.00@\$4.25 a pound. Reports from the country indicate \$3.00 as asked for shipment.

Oil Petit Grain—Weak and unchanged at \$3.00 a pound for South American on spot in view of the cheaper shipment cost.

Oil Sandalwood—Sellers here have reduced their prices for oil sandalwood during the past week and now openly quote \$8.75 a pound for spot East Indian, U.S.P. ma terial. Easy with demand light,

Oil Spearmint—Weak at \$5.75 a pound spot and reported subject to shading in keen competition.

Oil Vetivert—Oil is easier on spot at \$11.00@\$11.50 a pound although attempts to buy as low as \$7.50 have been reported.

Oil Wintergreen—The cheaper offerings of sweet birch from the country have been reflected in another drop in the price here. A good grade sweet birch, standard brands, is now obtainable on the spot at \$4.40 a pound. Gaultheria is weak at \$6.75@\$7.00.

Aromatic Chemicals

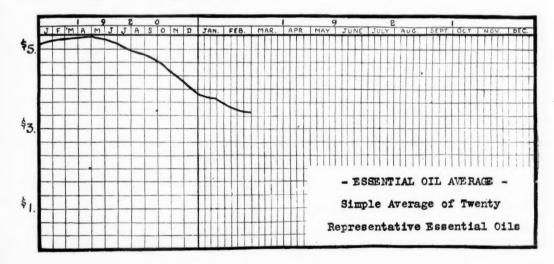
Coumarin—Held unchanged by makers at \$5.10@ \$5.25 a pound. Reported available in resale hands at \$4.50 spot.

Methyl Salicylate—Resellers are now doing 40c a pound for spot goods, standard brands. Manufacturers quote 45c without change.

Vanillin—Makers still ask 70c an ounce with demand absent. Resellers are offering lower this week at 60c an ounce here.

George E. Mignon, organized recently with capital of \$50,000, are confining the business of the company to imported perfumes and perfume atomizers, and do not handle drugs. The incorporators are G. E. Mignon, J. R. Clarke, and Ralph T. Tyner, president of the Theodore Taylor Finance Corporation, 49 Liberty street, New York.

The Aroma Club, 116 W. 39th street, will hold a meeting on March 10, following a luncheon at the Lion D'Or Restaurant, 59 W. 24th street, at 12:30. A paper on "Excess Profits" will be read.



The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 555-556

CASTOR OIL AND SANTONIN HIGHER

Lower Prices Announced for Borax, Caffeine, Codeine, Cod Liver Oil, Morphine, Salicin, Saltpetre, Shellac, Star Anise Oil, Strychnine Salts and Turpentine

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 8.—Some improvement is noted in the drug market, but it is slight. Castor oil and santonin are higher. Cadmium and foenugreek seed are firmer. The market is easier for ergot, farina and menthol.

Prices are lower for borax, caffeine, codeine, cod liver oil, morphine, salicin, saltpetre, shellac, star anise oil, strychnine salts and turpentine.

London, March 1 (By Mail)—There is still little business in overseas trade, but enquiries from home merchants are somewhat more frequent. Parliament has convened, but the promised measures affecting the chemical and dyestuffs trades have not yet appeared. Meantime the associations representing these industries are taking active steps to make their views known to the Government.

Balsam Peru is slightly lower, being now obtainable at 9s 6d per lb. on spot.

Balsam Tolu has also declined, and is now quoted at 2s 3d to 2s 4d per lb.

Bay Oil—West India is easier on the spot, holders asking from 19s to 22s per lb.

Buchu Leaves—Lower prices are named in view of the new crop, fair round leaf being offered at 7s per lb.

Clove oil is lower, English distillers quoting at 7s 3d per lb., or ten lots, 7s, less usual discount.

Cod liver oil is lower, quotations running from 140s per barrel, c.i.f. up to 165s c.i.f., according to quality.

Coriander seeds are firmer, being in better demand, and 18s per cwt. is about the price for sound old crop.

Cream of Tartar—The downward tendency continues, 99 to 100 per cent powder ranging from 140s up to 155s per cwt. on spot.

Creosote Carbonate is lower, at about 18s per lb.

Cumin seed is in improved demand, and prices are firmer at 19s and 20s per cwt.

Ergot is lower, Spanish being 6s 6d per lb., or very possibly even less.

Hexamine is again easier, being now offered at 6s 6d

Insect flowers are very scarce and dear on spot, and Dalmatian to arrive are quoted at high prices, from 310s up to 330s per cwt.,

Linseed oil is flat and easier, the London market closing at £33 per ton.

Lycopodium is lower, treble-sifted being offered on spot at from 16s 6d to 17s per lb.

Pepper—Both black and white are easier, fair black Singapore being about 4d per lb., and white Singapore 8d, on spot. White Muntok has been sold at about 8½d per lb. on spot.

Pimento is easier, with small sales at 3d per lb.
Potassium Iodide has today been reduced by the
makers by 1s 3d per lb., and they now quote for lots
of 1 cwt. and upwards, 14s 9d per b. net.

Senega Root is somewhat lower, and may be bought at from 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb.

Tartaric acid is easier, with sellers at 1s 10d per lb., less 5 per cent discount.

Turpentine—American is again lower, the latest quotation being 63s per cwt., for spot and till April.

	FOF	EL	GIN	E,	A	, E	A	N	U	5						
																urrent
Great Britain (por	und	ste	rlin	g)										.\$4.8	66	\$3.895
France (franc)														1	93	.072
Italy (lira)														1	93	.037
Germany (mark)														2	38	.016
Japan (yen)													-	4	99	.484
Spain (peseta)							•••			•	• •	• •	• •	1	93	.139
Holland (guilder)					***	**	**				• •	• •	• •		02	.34
Belgium (franc) .											• •		• •	7	98	.07
Switzerland (franc										*		• •	* *	1	98	.16
Norway (crown) .	,,													1	68	.16
Sweden (crown) .	****											• •	• •	4		
Sweden (crown) .			***											6	63	.22
Denmark (crown)							٠.							2	63	.17
Argentina (peso)														4	24	.34
Brazil (milreis)													. ,	2	79	.15
China (Silver do	llar-	-H	ong	ko:	ng)								7	89	.49
(Tael-Shanghai,	Sil	ver) .											. 1.0	82	.59
(Tael-Peking, s	silve	r)												. 1.1	156	.65
Russia (ruble)															15	.00

LEVER BROTHERS SOAP PROFITS

London, Feb. 26.—The Committee on Trusts, which has just completed an investigation of the soap industry in the United Kingdom, reports that the output of companies controlled by Lever Brothers, Ltd., is 80 per cent of the total production of soap, although only 90 of the 220 soap makers are in the trust known as the United Kingdom Soap Manufacturers Association. The production of soap in the United Kingdom is 500,000 tons annually, manufactured by 220 soap making firms. Imports average 17,000 tons per annum, the greater part of which is household soap from America. British exports are about 100,000 tons and domestic consumption about 400,000 tons.

In the case of Lever Bros. the average profit on all classes of soap, which in 1913 was £2 6s 2d per ton, had increased in 1918, before and after deducting excess profits duty, to £11 8s 9d per ton and £5 4s 4d per ton respectively. Among companies recently absorbed by Lever Brothers is the American Linseed Co., of New York.

Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., Director of Explosives Branch, Research Department, Woolwich, has been appointed British Government Chemist in succession to Sir James Dobbie, retired. Sir Robert, who is fifty-one years of age, was educated at Madras Academy, Cupar and St. Andrews University. He was for some years chemist in charge of the laboratory at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, and subsequently became superintendent of chemistry in the Research Department at Woolwich. He received his degree as Doctor of Science and his Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry in 1897.

The German Government alcohol monopoly, in effect since 1918, was severely attacked recently by Dr. Duisberg of the Bayer Company at a meeting of the German Economic Council. He reported that the German chemical industry is not receiving sufficient alcohol to take care of its export requirements. On the other hand, the alcohol monopoly has released 13,000,000 litres of alcohol for the purpose of manufacturing vinegar for household use. At the same time the chemical industry manufactures synthetic acetic acid, and has now succeeded in producing alcohol synthetically from acetic acid.

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THE GERMAN CHEMICAL MARKET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Heavy fluctuations in foreign exchange had a most demoralizing effect upon the tone of the markef. Export business is almost nil in the face of the reticence displayed by foreign customers, and chemical works are already beginning to talk about over-production. While the industry is considering the possibility of introducing short-time, any measures in this regard will be rather difficult to carry through on account of existing labor legislation and the hostility of labor towards any such plans. In fact, numerous cases could be cited where a reduction of working hours was simply ignored or openly defied, the men turning up as usual—often not shrinking from using force in setting the machinery going—and putting in the usual hours of work.

Many companies are cutting prices. Below are typical quotations the figures in brackets denoting German inland wholesale prices: Sulfate of copper-Very few inquiries, sold at 8 marks (7) per kilo; sodium cyanide, 31 marks per kilo; Glauber's salts, calc.-The boom in Glauber's salts seems to have come to a halt for the time being. Prices are receding, stocks now being offered at 2.30 marks per kilo for the inland market while export prices are somewhat higher. Official export minimum prices will probably be reduced before long. Sodium sulfide is slumping like the rest, concentrated stocks being freely offered at 7 marks per kilo for export but were entirely neglected. Potassium permanganate was weak, being named at 46 marks per kilo. Oxalic acid-Consumers are showing no interest. Nominal quotations were 20 marks per kilo (10); Formaldehyde-A slow demand resulted in a lower market. Prices named were around 20 marks per kilo (13) for 30 per cent.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

34393—An importer in Spain desires to purchase ammonium sulfate for fertillzer purposes. Offers should be made as soon possible to effect acceptances for deliverles by the last of June. Quotations should be given c.i.f. Valencia in double sacks.

34437—A merchant in France desires to purchase heavy coal-tar oil in quantities of 10 tons and white refined naphthalene, pulverized or in crystals, in quantities of 10 tons. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Bordeaux. Reference.

34159—A commercial agent from the Canary Islands is in the United States for a short time and desires to secure an agency for the sale of fertilizers, sulfate of ammonia of 25 per cent; nitrate of potash. References.

34460—A merchant in Chile desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers for the sale of paints, oils, and varnishes in Chile. No reference given.

34461—A firm in Mexico, which is about to establish a cement manufacturing plant, desires to purchase full equipment in the United States.

34467—The director of a trade advising organization in India desires to secure agencies from manufacturers for the sale of mill machinery; safety-match making equipments; soap-making and glycerin-recovery plants; sulfuric-acid recovery plant; coaltar distillation equipments; and machinery for manufacturing on a commercial and economic scale, potato starch, linseed oil, occonut or copra oil, teel seed oil, pharmaceutical preparations, thymoi crystals, encalyptus oil, granulated sugar, bleached and unbleached, casein, magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, zinc chloride, casein, magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, zinc chloride, casein, medical comparation of potats, caustic soda potash, 98 per cent, and glass bottles. Complete estimates are requested as regards prices, cost of production, number of men required to operate machinery, space required, cost of raw materials and finished products, and all information necessary. It is also desired that manufacturers send operators to India to erect factories and to instruct the natives in the use of the machines. No reference offered.

BRITISH HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES

Compiled by the Secretary of the British Chemical Trade Association London, Feb. 26.—No improvement in the amount of business in industrial chemicals can be recorded, in fact if possible, the market has been more stagnant than ever. Values generally are very unsteady and in a number of cases have declined. Buyers are continuing to hold off till the market appears to have touched bottom. Export trade has apparently stopped completely. Home trade is only for small lots.

Acetic acid is still weak and prices are a little lower than last week; 80 per cent pure, £57; technical, £50; glacial, £60 per ton. Stocks are offering but the demand is very smæll. Alum is still offering in lump in casks at about £18 10s per ton, but there is but small enquiry. Imported material is offered at slightly less. Arsenic continues very quiet and is inclined to ease off a little; now about £54 for English.

Oxalic acid continues an unsettled market with quotations about the same as last week at 11½d to 1s per lb. A little business is passing.

Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, is not in much demand and prices vary to a great extent with an average of about £52 per ton. Potassium bichromate is a lifeless market and values are far from steady; parcels now offering at 1s 1d to 1s 2d which is a little lower than last week; makers' prices remain at 1s 1d per 1b. Potassium carbonate, 90-92 per cent, is dull and weak and inclined to be cheaper at about £54 per ton for spot lots. Makers' price remains at £50 per ton. Potassium chlorate is quiet with values about the same at 6d to 7d per 1b. for crystals and powder. Makers' price unchanged at 6d per 1b. Potassium permanganate commercial quality is still quoted by makers at 2s 3d per 1b., spot parcels are offering at much less. The material is imported. Some offers are as low as 1s 6d per 1b.

Saltcake prices are inclined to weaken, but so far are maintained at last week's figure of £12 per ton f.o.b. in bulk, bags £1 extra. Soda ash (58 per cent light alkali) is offering for spot parcels at about £10, but the price is easy with only small demand. Makers' price unchanged at £8 10s per ton. Soda crystals are unchanged; makers continue to do fair business at £7 per ton in bags carriage paid for home trade only. Some few spot parcels are offering at about £8 but there is no demand. Sodium bicarbonate is not in good demand but prices are being maintained at £10 10s per ton for refined material and £10 for mineral water. Makers' price remains at £9 per ton in 2 cwt. bags. Sodium bichromate is still quoted by makers at. 10d per lb. Spot lots are offering as low as 8d per lb. but there is no demand. American material is offering c.i.f. U.K. or Continent prompt, at about 71/2d. Soda, caustic, 70-72 per cent, is not in good demand and prices are easy at £22 per ton f.o.b. for spot lots. Makers' price remains at £24 10s per ton. American material offering at keen competitive prices c.i.f. U.K. and continent. Sodium cyanide is steady with offers by makers at 1s per lb. per 100 per cent t.c b. The demand is not good.

Sodium nitrate refined 96 per cent is still quoted by makers at £22 per ton f.o.r. Liverpool; the market is neglected. Sodium nitrite, 100 per cent, unchanged and quiet; makers offering at £54 per ton. Sodium prassiate is moving only very slowly and values are weak; current prices easy at 9½d per lb. Makers' price reduced to 8½d per lb. Sodium sulfide concentrated 60-66 per cent offered by makers at £30 per ton in casks. Spot parcels of 60-62 per cent solid material offering at about £29 to £30 per ton. There is very little enquiry. Sodium sulfide is being offered at £34 for anhydrous material but there is no demand.

Tin crystals remain at makers' price of 1s 7d per 1b. and quiet.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., .16-.19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

- 1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons 1 American Gallon—833 Imperial Gallon 1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
- 1 American Gallon—3.79 liters 1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
- 1 American Gallon (H₂O) weighs 8.35 pounds 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram 1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals Acetyl-salicylic	.60	_	.73
Benzoic, from gumtb.	_	=	_
U.S.P., ex toluenetb. Borle cryst., bblslb.			
Powdered, bbls	.145	4-	.15
Butyrle Tech., 60 p.c		_	
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.tb.	.27	-	.28
5-1b. bottleb. 50 to 110-1b. tinsb.	.19	-	.20
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 tb. bottb. Crude, 25 p.cgal.	29	=	.27
Chromic, U.S.Ptb.	1.15		
Chavanahania th	2.75		
Citric, crystals, bbls	_	=	.47
Second Handstb.	.45	_	.47
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar	Cru		
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Formic, 75 p.c., techb. Gallic, U.S.P., bulkb.	1.15	=	1.20
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c tb.	-	_	2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. purelb.	.50	_	.52
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemics	als		
II S.P. i0 p.c	.60	_	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIIItb. U.S.P., IXtb.	=	_	.60
Molyhdic, C.P	-	_	
Musiatic see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitrie, see Heavy Chemicals	.20	_	.22
Nitro Murlatic	.17	-	.20
Picric, kegs. see Intermediates Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.tb.	.26		.28
50 p.c. tech	.18	-	.19
Pyrogallic, resublimedtb. Crystals, bottlestb.	1.95 1.55	-	1.60
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.Ptb. Sulfuric, C.P	.23	-	.06
Culfurous ID.	1.10	-	.03
Tannic, U.S.Pb.	1.10	-	1,15
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.Pb. Powdered, U.S.Pb.	=	_	.39
Second Hands, Crysttb. Powderedtb.	.33	_	.35
The state of the s			

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blklb. Acetphenetidinlb. Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin	.28 1.60	_	.40 2.25
Albumen, Egg. edibleth.	.50	_	.55
Alcohol 190 proof, U.S.Pgal, Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal, Second Hands, U.S.Pgal, For Export, U.S.Pgal	5.00		5.10
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	5.10 4.90	_	5.20 5.10
For Export, U.S.Pgal.	.60	-	.65
For Export, U.S.Pgal. Wood ref., 95 p.ctb. 97 p.ctb.	1.28 1.33	_	1.30 1.35
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c. gal. Puregal.	1.20	_	1.30 1.65
Denatured, Completegal. Second Handsfb.	.60	_	.63
Aloin, U.S.P., powdtb.	.95 6.00	_	1.00 6.50
Amidopyrineb. Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. b. Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P. bb. Bichromate, C. P. bb. Bromide, gran. bulk. bb. Carb.Dom.U.S.P.kegs, powdb. Chloride, U.S.P. bb. Hypophosphiteb. Lothlyolate (as to brand). bb. Iodide bb. Oxalate, Pureb. Persulfateb. Phosphate (Dibasic)b. Salicylate, U.S.P. bb. Salicylate, U.S.P. bb. Salicylate, U.S.P. bb.	.65 3.75		.70 4.00
Bichromate, C. P	3.75 .95 .35	_	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulktb.	.35	_	.50
Chloride, U.S.Ptb.	.12	_	.22
Ichthyolate (as to brand)tb.	1.65 1.50		1.70 5.00
Iodidetb.	_	_	1.30
Persulfatetb.	.70 .95	- 1	.75
Phosphate (Dibasic)tb. Salicylate, U.S.Ptb.	.40	_	.42
Amyl Acetate bulls desimo cal	3.45		3.60
Needle Powder	.16	_	.17
Antipyrine, bulk	1.50	1	.60
Arecoline Hydrobromideoz.	25.00		.50
Argols, redb.	.07		.08
Argols, redb. Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemics White, See Heavy Chemicals Assenius Iodide, U.S.Pb.	ais		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P	_	- 4	.85
Aspirin	9.00	-18	.73
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.voz.	7.00	-12	.50
Barbital	.10	_ 1	.75
Dioxidetb.	_		.12 .23
Nitratetb.	.101/2	_ 3	.15
Bay Rum			
Denatured Salicy. Acidgal. Denatured, quininegal.	3.90	- 3 - 4	.40
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Che Benzonaphtholtb.	4.00	(8)	.50
	_	-34	.00
Acid Sulfate	_ :	-31. -35.	.00
Bismuth Metallic	_	- 1. - 5	.75
Ammon. Cltrate, U.S.P. b. Citrate, U.S.P. b. Oxychloride b. Salicylate b.	_	- 2	10
Salicylate	_	- 1	45
Subcarbonate ITSP	_	- 2.	75 10
Subbenzoate	_	- 2.	65
Subjection	-	- 2.	10 85
Subiodidetb. Subnitratetb.	= :	- 2	.00
Subsalicylatetb.	_ :	- 2. - 2	00
Subnitrate b. Subsalicylate b. Tannate b. Borax, In bbls., crystals., lb. Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs., lb.	.061/2	- .	07
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegstb.	.07		071/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc. Bromine, purifiedb. Bromoformtb.			40
Bromoformb.		- 3.	
Iodidetb.	1.22	- 1.	30
Metal sticksb. Caffeine alkaloid, bulktb.	1.40 - 6.50 - 6.00 -		4 5 75
Caffeine alkaloid, bulktb. Second Handstb.	6.00 - 6.75 -	- 6. - 6. - 7.	
Citrated, U.S.Ptb.	9.50	- 4. -10.	90
	1.75 -	- 1.	80
Hypophosphites	.80 -	- 4	85 00
Iodide	.18 -		19 70
SunocarboiateID.	.00 -		10

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products-crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleoresins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

		-		
	Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.blk.b. 16's in 1-lb. cartonb. 24's in 1-lb. cartonb. 32's in 1-lb. cartonb. Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs.b. Crude, Chineseb. Monobromated, bulkb. Caramel	.72 .50 2.00 .95 5.00 .15 .11 .60 .023		1.07 / 1.09 .73 .55 2.50 1.05 5.25 .35 .16 .12 .65 .03 / .02 / .02 / .02 /
	tals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lotslb. Chloroform, U.S.P. bc. Cinchonidin, Alk., crystalsoz. Sulfateoz. Sulfateoz. Sulfateoz. Sulfateoz. Cocaine, Hydrochl., Crystoz. Gran., Powdoz. Coca Butter, bulkb, Fingers, casesbb. Codeine, Alk., 10 oz. bulkoz. Hydrobromideoz. Mydrobromideoz. Nitrateoz. Phosphateoz. Sulfateoz. Sulfateoz. Sulfateoz.	.40 .55 		.43 .93 .60 .54 .30 9.25 .27 .37 3.40 5.70 7.55
3.01	Sulfate Oz. Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd. bbl. Norwegian bbl. Collodion, U.S.P. bb. Corn Syrup 100 fbs. Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercur; Coumarin, refined, see Aromatle Cream Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. bb. Powdered, 99 p.c. bb. Carbonate bb. Carbonate bb. Carbonate bb. Crescl, U.S.P. bb. Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydro Dover's Powder, U.S.P. bb. Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vlals.ea. Hydrochloride, U.S.P. oz. 15 gr., vials ea. Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate Eserine Sulfate oz.	30.00 30.00 2.64 y Chen .30 .56 2.50 .18 chl.	-32 -32 -33 -33 -33 -23 -23 -30 -31	2.00 2.00 31 3.09 1s .35 .35 .60 3.00 .21 .25

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Mercurials (Hard) Morphine and its Salts Opium Powder, U.S.P. Opium Gran. U.S.P. Potassium Iodide Quinine and its Salts Silver Nucleinate Silver Proteinate Sodium Benzoate Thymol Iodide Strychnine and its

Fine Chemicals

Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk tb.		_	
Washed, bulk	_	_	.36
U.S.P., 1880, bulk th	_	_	43
Anaesthesia, bulk	-	_	.24
Ethyl Acetate, puregal.	_	-	1.05
.Chloridetb.		_	.65
Ethyl Methyl Ketone tb.	.13	_	.14
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromati	le Ch	emie	cals
Formaldehydetb.			.20
Second Handstb.	.17	-	.171/2
Gelatin, silvertb.	1.50	-	1.55
Glycerin			
		-	
Canstb.	.19	_	
Dynamite, drums Incltb.		-	/ "
Saponlfication, loosetb.			.111/2
Soap Lye, loosetb.			.101/2
Guaiacol, liquidtb.	5.00		
Carbonatetb.	4.50		
Haarlem Oil, domgross	_	= 1	3.25 5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine tb.	1.00	-	1.10
Hydrastine, Alkaloidoz,	20.00		
Hydrochlorideoz.	1000	-2	3 50
Sulfateoz.		-2	3.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 4-oz. bottlesgross	gr. 10	ts (50
8-oz. bottlesgross.	14.25	-1	1.50
12-oz. bottlesgross	19.50	-19	2.75
Hydroquinone, bulk			
Hyoscine Hydrobromideoz.			
Hyoscyamine Alkaloidoz. Sulfateoz.			
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		-	
Iodine, Resublimedtb.		- 2	3.75
Tincture, U.S.P., bblsgal.	4.15	- 4	1.25
Todoform Powdered bulk th	-	_ 5	00
Crystalstb.	_	- 6	5.00

	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIIItb.	_	_	.9
	Green scales, U.S.P	-	-	.8
	Green scales, U.S.Ptb.		-	.8
	Cacodylatetb.			
	Chloride, cryst. (ferric)tb.	.12	=	.13
	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900tb.		_	
			_	
	Oxalate, scalesb.			
	and Ammonium, crysttb.		_	
	and Sodium, cryst		_	
B		_		
	Phosphate, U.S.Ptb. Pyrophosphate, U.S.Ptb.	_	_	.94
	Metallic, Reduced b.	_	_	.80
	Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.tb.	.13	_	.18
	Anhydrous, canstb.	.17	_	.22
	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII. tb.	-	_	3.03
	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass tb.	.28	_	.30
1	Powderedtb.	.55	_	.60
	Stickstb.	.50	_	
	Comp. Powdertb.		-	
	Lithium Carbonatetb.	1.40		
-	Citratetb.	-		
	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.tb.	.15		
1	Technical, bblstb. Blocks, cases, 1, 2, 4 ozstb.	.10	_	22
	Glycerophosphatetb.			
1	Hypophosphitetb.			
Ì	Oxide	.60	_	.65
ı	Peroxide, cansb.	-		
1	Salicylate	1.75	-	2.00
	U.S.P. 100 fbs.			
1	Manganese Glycerophostb. Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIIItb.	3,00	:	3.10
I	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIIItb.	1.85	-	1.95
ł	Jodidetb. Sulfate, crystalstb.	4.65		
1	Menthol, Crystalsb.			
1	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbea.	46.00	-50	0.00
1	Bisulfatetb.	-	_	.58
-	Blue Massb.	=	_	.59
1	Powderedtb.	_	_	.01

Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.c., tb.		
50 p.c.	Mercury Blue Oint., 30 p.cth	59
Calomel, Amer. b 1.00 Corrosive Sublimate cryst.b 9.00 Powdered Granular b 8.5 Iodide, Green bb 3.15 Red bb 3.25 Yellow bb 3.25 Yellow bb 3.35 Red Precipitate bb 1.20 White Precipitate bb 1.23 White Precipitate bb 1.30 With chalk bb 1.30 With chalk bb 1.30 With chalk bb 1.30 Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals Methylene Blue, medicinal, bb. 5.00 Milk, powdered bb. 1.55 - 1.66 Mineral Oil, white gal 1.00 - 1.59 Morphine, Acet., 25-02. in 58.02 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-02. in 58.02 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-02. in 58.02 5.30 Sulfate, 25-02. in 58.02 5.30 Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 02., ½6.02 9.40 Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 02., ½6.02 9.80 Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 02., ½6.02 9.80 Cethyl Hydcl. 10 02., ½6.02 9.80 Cranular bb 8.00 Fowdered, U.S.P. bb 7.00 Oxgall, pure U.S.P. bb. 1.50 - 1.9 Panarform White Oil, U.S.P. gal. 3.10 - 3.69 Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal. 3.10 - 3.69 Persolatum, light amber bbls. bb 67½ - 7.09 Persolatum, light amber bbls. bb 0.99 Lily White bb. 15 - 1.95 Snow White bb. 16 - 1.97 Phosphorats, vellow bb 6.67	50 p.ett	77
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.b.	Citrine Ointmenttt	40
Powdered Granular	Calomel, Amertt	-100
Iodide, Green	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.ft	90
Red		
Yellow		3.15
Red Precipitate tb. - 1.10		3.23
Powdered		
White Precipitate b. — 1.25 Powdered b. — 1.39 Powdered b. — 1.39 Wethyl salicylate, see Aromatic Methylene Blue, medicinal b. 5.00 - 5.25 Milk, powdered b. 1.5 - 1.6 Mineral Oil, white gal 1.00 - 1.50 Morphine, Acet, 25-02. in 5s.02. — 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-02. in 5s.02. — 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-02. in 5s.02. — 5.30 Sulfate, 25-02. in 5s. 02. — 5.30 Sulfate, 25-02. in 5s. 02. — 5.30 Diacetyl Alk., 10 02., ½s. 02. — 9.40 Diacetyl Hydel. 10 02., ½s. 02. — 9.50 Diacetyl Hydel. 10 02., ½s. 02. — 9.95 Optime, cases, U.S.P. b. — 7.00 Granular b. — 8.00 Oxgall, pure U.S.P. b. 1.50 - 1.55 Panaffin White Oil, U.S.P., gal 3.10 - 3.60 Paraformaldehyde b. 67½—72½ Pepsin Powd, U.S.P. b. 3.50 - 4.00 Petrolatum, light amber bbls. b. —		1.10
Powdered		
With chalk	Powdered the	1.25
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Methylene Blue, medicinal. b. 0.0 - 5.25 Milk, powdered b. 15 - 16 Mineral Oil, white. gal. 1.00 - 1.50 Mineral Oil, white. gal. 1.00 - 1.50 Morphine, Acet., 25-0z. in 5s.0z. - 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-0z. in 5s.0z. - 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-0z. in 5s.0z. - 5.30 Sulfate, 25-0z. in 5s.0z. - 5.30 Sulfate, 25-0z. in 5s.0z. - 5.30 Diacetyl Alk., 10 oz., ½s.0z. - 5.30 Diacetyl Hydel. 10 oz., ½s.0z. - 9.40 Diacetyl Hydel. 10 oz., ½s.0z. - 9.50 Oplum, cases, U.S.P. b. - 7.00 Granular b. - 8.00 Drum, cases, U.S.P. b. - 8.00 Dwardered, U.S.P. b. - 8.00 Dwardered, U.S.P. b. 1.50 1.35 Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P., gal. 3.10 3.60 3.60 Aparaformaldehyde b. 67½ 72½ Pepsin Powd, U.S.P. b. 3.50 - 4.00 Petrolatum, light amber bbls. b. - 0.90 Lily White b. 15 1.55 Snow White b. 16 1.55 Non the solution 1.60 1.65 Phosphorats, vellow b. - 6.65 Phosphorats 1.50 2.50		
Methylene Blue, medicinal., tb. 5,00 - 5,25 Milk, powdered		
Milk, powdered .tb. .15 .16	Methyl salicylate, see Aromat	ic Chemicals
Mineral Oil, whitegal. 1.00 - 1.59	Milk powdered th	15 - 16
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. in 58.oz. -5.30 Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 58.oz. -5.30 Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 58.oz. -5.30 Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 58.oz. -5.30 Sulfate, 25-oz. In 58. -0z. -5.30 Sulfate, 25-oz. In 58. -0z. -5.30 Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ½8.oz. -9.40 Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½8.oz. -8.50 Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½8.oz. -8.50 Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½8.oz. -9.50 Oplum, cases, U.S.P. b. -7.00 Granular bh. -8.00 Fowdered, U.S.P. bh. -8.00 Nagall, pure U.S.P. bh. 1.50 Liso 1.55 Papain bh. 3.50 -3.50 Papain bh. 3.50 -3.50 Parafformaldehyde bh. 67½ 72½ Pepsin Powd, U.S.P. bh. 3.50 -4.00 Lily White bh. 55 1.5½ Snow White bh. 16 -1.65 Phosphorax, vellow bh. -3.66	Mineral Oil, whitegal	. 1.00 - 1.50
Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — 5.30 Hydrochloride, 25-oz. in 5s.oz. — 5.30 Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5s		
Sulfate, 25-0z. In 5s.	Hydrobromide, 25-oz. in 5s.oz	· 5.30
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ½s., oz. — 9,40 Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½s., oz. — 8,50 Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½s., oz. — 9,95 Oplum, cases, U.S.P. th. — 7,00 Granular th. — 8,00 Ngall, pure U.S.P. th. 1,50 — 1,80 Pancreatin th. 4,25 4,50 Papain th. 1,3,0 — 3,70 Papain th. 1,50 — 1,50 Paraformaldehyde th. 67½ — 7,20 Petrolatum, light amber bbls. th. 67½ — 7,20 Cream White th. — 1,65 Snow White th. 1,5 1,5% Phosphorats, vellow th. 1,60 1,65	Hydrochloride, 25-oz, in 5s.oz	· 5.30
Diacetyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½s. oz. — 8,50	Sulfate, 25-oz. in 5soz	· 5.30
Ethyl Hydcl. 10 oz., ½s. oz. — 9.95 Opium, cases, U.S.P. bb. — 7.00 Granular bb. — 8.00 Fowdered, U.S.P. bb. — 8.00 Oxgall, pure U.S.P. bb. 1.50 — 1.56 Panereatin bb. 4.25 — 4.50 Papain bb. 3.50 — 3.70 Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal. 3.10 — 3.60 Paraformaldehyde bb. bb. 67½ — 3.70 Persin Powd. U.S.P. bb. 3.50 — 4.00 Petrolatum, light amber bbls.bb. — 695 Lily White bb. 15 — 195 Snow White bb. 16 — 99 Lily White bb. 16 — 99 Lily White bb. 16 — 99 Phosphoraus, vellow bb. — 63	Diacetyl. Alk., 10 oz., 18soz	9.40
Oplum, cases, U.S.P.	Ethyl Hydel 10 oz 16e oz	· 8.50
Granular h, - 8,00 Powdered, U.S.P. hb - 8,00 Oxgall, pure U.S.P. hb 1,50 - 1,55 Panereatin hb 4,25 - 4,50 Papain h 3,50 - 3,75 Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal 3,10 - 3,60 Paraformaldehyde hb 67½ - 72½ Pepsin Powd, U.S.P. hb 3,50 - 4,00 Petrolatum, light amber bbls. hb - 0,92 Lily White hb 15 - 1,55 Snow White hb 16 - 1,79 Phenolphthalein h 1,60 1,65 Phosphoras, vellow h - 3,65		
Powdered, U.S.P. tb. 8.00		8.00
Pancreatin 15. 4.25 4.50	Powdered, U.S.Ptb	8.00
Pancreatin 15. 4.25 4.50	Oxgall, pure U.S.P th	1.50 - 1.55
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal. 3.10 - 3.60 Paraformaldehyde	Pancreatintb	. 4.25 - 4.50
Paraformaldehyde tb. 67½ - 72½ Pepsin Powd., U.S.P. tb. 3.50 - 4.00 Petrolatum, light amber bbls. tb06% 06% Cream White tb1515½ Snow White tb1617 Phenolphthalein tb. 1616 Phosphorus, vellow tb63	Papaintb	. 3.50 — 3.75
Pepsin Powd, U.S.P	Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal	3.10 - 3.60
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.tb. — — .06½ Cream White		
Cream White tb		
Lily White 15 155 155 155 155 155 155 156 17 17 17 18 1	Petrolatum, light amber bbls.fb	
Snow White		
Phenolphthalein	Snow White th	.16 — .17
Phosphorus, vellowtb 35		
Dilegamina		35
Filocarpine	Pilocarpineoz.	9.00
Piperazine Hydrateoz. 1.30 - 1.35	Piperazine Hydrateoz.	1.30 — 1.35

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Podophyllintb.	6.50 - 7.00	Quinine Dicarbonateoz.	4.50	Sodium Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst.	
Potassium acetatetb.	.5560	Ethyl Carbonateoz.	2.00	VIIIb.	— − .70
Bicarbonate, U.S.Ptb.	.17 — .20	Hydrochlorideoz.	96	Granular, U.S.P., gran.IX.tb.	85
Bisulfatetb.	.40 — .45	Japaneseoz.	90	Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chen	icals
Bromatetb.	.65 — .70	Hypophosphiteoz.	1.05	Glycerophosphate, crystals.lb.	
Bromide Crystals, bulktb.	47	Phosphateoz.	96	Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-1b.	
Granulatedtb.	45	Salicylateoz.	96	cantb.	22
Second Handstb.	.18 — .20	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tins.oz.	1.07	Hypophosphite, U.S.P tb.	.9095
Carbonate, U.S.P	.3032	Sulfate, tinsoz.	71	Iodide, bulk	3.55
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) b.	50	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.Pfb.	2.25 - 2.50	Oxalateb.	.58 — .65
U.S.P. purifiedb.	40	Technical, See Intermediates		Peroxideb.	.3540
Chromate, cryst. yellow,	.08 — .18	Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxstb.	.27 — .29	Phosphate, U.S.P., grantb. Recrysttb,	.08½09
tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10tb.	50	Powdered, bbls	.27 — .29		
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P		Rosewater, triplegal.	— — 1.50	Salicylate, U.S.Ptb.	
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.coz.		Saccharin, U.S.P., solubletb.	1.65 - 2.75	Sulfate (Glauber's Salt).cwt.	
Guaiacol Sulfonatetb.		U.S.P., Insoluble	1.65 - 2.75	Spartein Sulfateoz.	1.00 - 1.50
Hypophosphite, bulkoz.		Salicin, bulktb.	6.25 - 8.25	Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk.tb.	50
Iodide, bulkb.	2.60 - 3.00	Salol, U.S.P., bulktb.	.75 — .90	Carbonate, pure	.3035
Lactaphosphateoz.	.90 — 1.00	Saltpetre, Double ref. bblstb.	.093/4— .123/4	Iodide, bulkb.	3.60
Nitrate, see Saltpetre	.6670	Santonin, cryst., U.S.Ptb.	98.00 98.00	Nitrate, Kegs	.1516 $.4045$
Oxalate		Powderedtb.			
Salicylatetb.		Seldlitz Mixture, bblstb.	23	Strychnine Aikd., crystoz.	1.85 — 1.95 — — 1.95
Sulfate, C.Ptb.	1.00 - 1.10	Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lotsoz.	.371/2 .38	Acetateoz. Hypophosphiteoz.	2.15
Tartrate, powdered	— 1.25	Nucleinateoz.	.35 — .45	Hydrochlorideoz.	1.95
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00 - 7.25	Proteinateoz.	40	Nitrateoz.	-1.95
5 gr. bottles	1.50 - 1.60	Colloidaloz.	2,00	Sulfate, crystals, bulkoz.	- - 1.55
Pumice Stonetb.	.021/205	Soap, Castile, white pure	.20 — .25 — — .30	Sugar of Milk, Powder 1b.	.21 — .24
Pyridingal.	2.75 - 3.00	Powd., U.S.P., bblstb.	.37 — .39	Cartons, 1 1b	.2627
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tinsoz.	70	Green, U.S.Ptb.	.081/209	Sulfonal, 100-oz, lotsoz,	.4142
1-oz. tinsoz.	78	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P.,gran.tb.	.25 - 29	Sulfonethylmethane, U.S.Ptb.	7.25 - 7.50
Second Hands, Javaoz.	.6264	Benzoate, gran., U.S.Ptb.	.65 — .75	Sulfonmethane, U.S.P tb.	5.75 - 6.00
Second Hands, Japoz.	.62 — .63	Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bblstb.	0234	Sulfur, roll, bbls100 fbs.	
Second Hands, Ameroz.	.6668	Bromide, U.S.P., bulkfb.	43	Flour, 100 p.c. pure100 fbs.	
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tinsoz.	70	Second Handstb.	30	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure100 tbs.	3.00 - 3.65
Japaneseoz.	65	Cacodylatetb.	4.50 - 5.50	Precip., U.S.Ptb.	.211/2 .221/2
Alkaloidoz.	1.05	Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hye	iroxide	Lac Sulfurtb.	
Acetateoz.	1.05	Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	12 14	Tartar Emetic, tech	
Benzoateoz.	-1.05	Crystals, c.b., 10	.13 — .14	U.S.Ptb.	
Citrateoz.	1.05	Chloride, C. Ptb.	.081/2081/4	Talcum, Amer100 lbs. Purified100 lbs.	1.75 - 2.00
Dihyd'chlorideoz.	— — 1.05	Chioride, C. F	.0072 .0043	1 1 mmed100 ibs.	3.00 - 3.00

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Terpin Hydratetb.	.63	_	.65
Theobromine Alkaloidtb.	7.70	-	8.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.Ptb.			
Iodide, U.S.P., bulktb.	-	1	0,60
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chen Oxide, 500 lb, bbls			50
	.30	_	.34
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes	-		00
Tribromphenolb.			
Trionaloz.	.52	_	-53
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,			
bblgal.	1.00	-	1.25
Zinc Carbonatetb.	.16	_	.18
Chloride, U.S.Ptb.	.45	_	.50
Iodide, bulktb.	3.50	-	3.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bblstb.	.15		
Stearatetb.	.20		
Sulfate, U.S.P			.091/4
bunate, C.o.t	.037	4-	.00/2

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS			
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 fbs.	2.75	-	3.00
56 p.c., bbls100 fbs.	5.50	_	6.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.100 fbs.	9.16	_	9.41
80 p.c., bbls., pure100 fbs.	9.75	-1	0.00
Glacial, bbls. & cbys. 100 fbs.	11.00	1	
Second Hands100 lbs.	9.00	-1	0.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.cfb.		_	
Pure, 40 p.ctb.		_	
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bblstb.		_	
48 p.c. in carboystb.			
52 p.c. in carboystb.		_	
60 p.c. in carboys		_	
White Acidb.		_	
		<u>_</u>	
Lactic. 22 p.cb.			
50 per cent pure		-	
Technicalb.		-	
80 p.c. tech		-	
Mixed, Nitricunit		-	
Sulfuricunlt			.0134
Murlatic, 18 deg. cbys.100 fbs.			
20 deg. carboys100 fbs.			
22 deg. carboys110 fbs.	2.10	-	2.75

1				
	Acid, Muriatic, Iron Free cbys. 18 deg	2.25	-	2.50
	Nitric, 36 deg. carboystb.	.053	4-	.063/4
	Phosphoric, 50 p.c., techtb. Syrupy, 65 p.ctb. Pyroligneous, Techgal. Sulfuric, Tank carlots	.18 .30 .12	=	.19 .32 .12½
-	60 deg., f.o.b. wkston 66 deg., f.o.b. wkston 20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkston 30 p.c. oleum 60 p.c. oleumton	20.00 23.00	-2 -2 -3	1.00 5.00 7.50
	Sulfurous com.	.65 .13 .40 .45	Ξ	.80 .14 .45 .50
-	Alum, ammonia, lumptb. Groundtb. Powderedtb. Chrometb. Potash lumptb.	.043 .05	1	.0534
	Powdered	.07 .14 3.50		.07½ .15 4.50
-	Aluminum chloride, carboys.tb. Anhydrous	3.50 2.50 .22	=	.60 4.00 3.00 .25
	Ammonia, Anhydrous tb. Ammonium Bifluoride bb. Imported tb. Ammonia Carbonate tb. Ammonia Carbonate tb. Ammonia Water, 26 deg bb. 20 deg tb.	.26 .26 .08 .073	í-	.45
-	18 degb.	.053	E	.081/4

			-
Ammonium chloride, U.S.Ptb.	10	12	
Nitrate Moride, U.S.FID.	.10	10	
Nitrate	.09	10	
Cronulated military	.10	09	1/2
Granulated, whitetb.	.10	10	1/4
Importedtb.	.073	208	5
Lump	.15	16	3
Sultate, dbl. bags 1.a.s.100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.33	,
Dom., Single bags100 lbs.	3.00	-3.10)
Antimony chloride, liqtb.	.15	17	7
Anhydroustb.	.50	5	5
Oxidetb.	.07	07	1/2
Sulfide, Crimsontb.	-	60)
Golden No. 1	-	3	5
Vermilliontb.	-	58	,
Arsenic, whitetb.	.085	209	11/2
Redtb. Barium, chlorideton	.12	14	1
Barium, chlorideton	85.00	-87.50)
Importedton	65.00	-75.00)
Binoxidetb.	.23	2	5
Carbonate workston	85,00	-90.00)
Imported, naturalton	-	-65 N	1
Nitratetb.	.115	½1	3
Barytes, floated, white ton	29.50	-30.00	n
Blanc Fixe, dry wkston		-100.00	
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.100 tbs. Export, F.A.S100 tbs.	_	- 3.50)
Export, F.A.S100 lbs.	-	4.00)
Second Hands, Spot 100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.00)
Second Hands, wks100 tbs.	_	- 2.40	1
Bromine, Purified wks th.	-	40 - 2.05	1
Calcium Acetate 100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.09	5
Carbidetb.	.043	- 2.00 - 2.00	5
Carbonate100 tbs.	1.40	- 2.00)
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	_	-28.7	5
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Yton Flaked, f.o.b. N.Yton	_	-35.75	5
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Yton	-	-35.79	
Anhydrousth.		15	
Chlorine, liquidth.	.08		
Carbon bisulfidetb.	.07	08	
Carbon blackth.	.12	20	
Carbon tetrachloridetb.	101	212	,
Cobalt Oxidetb.	3.00	- 3.10	í
Copper Carbonatetb.	27	28	
Cyanidetb.	50	6	
Oxidetb.	171	· .18	
Subacetate (Verdigris)tb.	20	32	,
Sulfate100 fbs.	5 25	- 6.00	,
	0.23	0.00	

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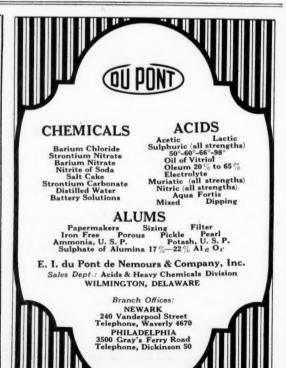
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	1 D1 1 0 11 11 11 11 17 10	Sodium Chloride, techton17.00
Copperas, wks	Phosphorus Oxychloridetb4550	
Ferric Chloride, crys	Sesquisulfide	
Liquid, 40 deg	72 Trichloride	Imported, 120 p.ctb1819
Ferrous Chloride, crystb051/206	Plaster of Parisbbl. 4.25 - 4.50	73-76 p.ctb23 — .24
Flake White		Fluoridetb, .1315
Fluorspar, Powderedton 30.00 -35.00	Potash Caustic, 88-92	Hydrosulfitetb85 - 1.00
Fluorspar, Powderedton 30.00 -35.00	Second Hands	Hyposulfite, Crys., bbls. 100 fbs. 3.75 - 4.25
Acid Grade, f.o.b. mineston 22.50 -25.00	Imported	Granulated100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.75
Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mineston 16.00 -17.00		Nitrate, crude100 fbs. 2.75 — 2.80
Importedton 35.00 -40.00	70-75%tb12 — .13	
Fusel Oil, crudegal	Sticks, U.S.P	
Refinedgal	Potassium Bichromatetb121/213	Nitrite
Lead Acetate, white crysttb1515	Binoxalate, tech	Peroxidetb35 — .38
White Cakes	Carbonate, 80-85 p.ctb081/200	Phosphate (tri) ref
Granulated	Hydratedtb09111/2	di-Sodium, U.S.P., grantb081/209
Brown Cakes		Technical
Arsenate, powderedtb17 — .17		Mono-Sodium, ref 1b2530
	96-98 p.ctb12 — .12½	Prussiate, Yellowtb141/215
	Chlorate, cryst	Silicate, 60 deg100 lbs. 3.121/3- 3.50
Nitratetb15	Powdered, American 1515½	40 deg
		Sulfide, 60 p.cb07 — .08
Red, American		
Sulfate, basic whitetb071/407	Muriate, basis 80 p.cunit 1.35 - 1.40	
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	Shipmentunit 1.25	Sulfite
dry	Metabisulfite	Sulfate, Gl'b salt100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
in Oil	Perchlorate	Thiocyanatetb8085
Lithoponetb0607	Permanganate, Com'ltb4548	Strontium Nitrate
Lime, hydrate	U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals	Carbonate
Acetate	Prussiate, red	Sulfur Chloride, redtb0708
Sulfur solutiongal1520	Yellowtb29 — .31	Yellowtb06 — .07
Magnesiteton 72.00 -75.00	Sulfateunit 2.15 — 2.25	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyltb0809
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.100 fbs. 2.25 - 2.75	Salt, techton17.00	
	Salt Cake, bulkton 35.00 -40.00	Sulfur, crude
	Saltpetretb09341234	Flour Com'l., bbls100 fbs. 1.45 - 2.00
	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light. 100 fbs, 2.10 - 2.20	Roll, 100 p.c
Carbonate, tech	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.100 tbs. 1.721/2— 2.05	Flowers, 100 p.c100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.05
Chloride, fusedton45.00		Sulfuryl Chloride
Manganese Chloride	Dense, 58 p.c. bags. 100 fbs 2.25	Tartar Emetic, techtb3738
Dioxide, 80-84 p.cton 55.00 -60.00	58 p.c. basis, 48 wks.100 lbs. 1.821/2-2.15	Tin, bichloridetb1921
85-90 p.cton 60.00 —70.00	Caustic, 76 p.c100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.80	Crystals
Sulfate	Basis, 60 p.c100 lbs. — — 3.50	Oxide
Nickel oxide	Ground, 76 p.c. wks.100 tbs. 5.00 - 5.25	Whiting
Salts, single	Flake, works, 76 p.c.100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25	Zinc, carbonate
doubletb13 — .15	Sodium Acetate	
*Nitre Cake, bulkton 7.00 - 7.50	Bichromate	
Orange Mineral		Granulated
Paris Green	Bisulfite, Powd	Cyanide
Phosphorus redb50	Carbonate Sal. bbls. 100 fbs. 2.00 — 2.25	Oxide, French
Yellowb35		American
1 C110 W	Chlorate	Sulfate



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		-	
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Benzene, C. Pgal. 90%gal.			.36 .34
Carbazol	.90	_	1.00 1.00 1.05
Cresol, U.S.Ptb. Creosote oilgal. Dip. oilgal.	.20	-	.21 .30 .40
Naphthalene, ballstb. Flaketb. Second Handstb.	.081	1-	.10½ .09½ .08
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	.10	_	.17
Pitch, various gradeston Solvent naphtha Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.cgal.	.28	4-	.34 .40 .56
Toluene, puregal. Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range.gal.	.30	=	36
5 deg. dist. rangegal. 2 deg. dist. rangegal.	.60		.551/2

Intermediates

		_	
	1, 2, 4tb.		
Aold.	Anthranilicb.	1.60	-1.80
Tec	hnicaltb.	1.40	- 1.60
	В		
Acid	Benzoic, techtb.	.60	65
Acid	Broenner'stb.	1.75	-1.80
	Chloroacetic, techfb.		
Acid	Clevestb.	1.50	- 1.65
	Gamma		
Acid	Н	1,25	-1.65
Acid	Laurent'sfb.	.50	60
Acid	Metanilictb.	1.60	-1.70

Acid Monosulfonic F (delta) tb. Acid Naphthlonic, Crude tb. Refined tb. Acid Nevile & Winther's tb. Acid Phthalic tb. Acid Picramic tb. Acid Salicylic, tech tb. Acid Salicylic, tech tb. Acid Salicylic, tech tb. Acid Sulfanilic crude tb. Acid Sulfanilic crude tb. Acid Sulfanilic crude tb. Acetanilide, tech tb. p-Aminoacetanlide tb. Aminoacobanzene tb. p-Aminophenol tb. Hydrochloride tb.	75 .90 - 1.00 1.60 - 1.65 .4045 .5065 1.00 - 1.05 .3045 .2223 .3234 2.25 - 2.35 .2330	Diphenylamine Ethyl Bromide Ethyl Bromide Ethyl Chloride "G" Salt Hydrazobenzene Methyl Chloride Monochlorobenzene Monochlylamiline a-Naphthol, crude Refined b-Naphthol, distill a-Naphthylamine, Sublimed m-Nitroanilline p-Nitroanilline
o-Aminopaenoj Aniline Oil, (drums extra) lb. Aniline Salt lb. Anitraquinone Subl. lb. Paste, 25 p.c. lb. Bayer's Salt lb. Benzaldehyde, Tech. lb. Second Hands lb.	.22 — .28 .26 — .28 2.25 — 2.50 1.00 — 1.10	p-Nitroacetanilide Nitrobenzene o-Nitrochlorobenze p-Nitrochlorobenze Nitronaphthalene p-Nitrophenol
Benzidine Base	.26 — .30 .60 — .65	m-Nitro-p-toluidine p-Nitro-o-toluidine p-Nitrosodimethyla Nitrotoluene-s, Mi o-Nitrotoluene
Chlorobenzene th. Chlorhydrin tb. Diaminophenol tb. Diaminsidine th. o-Dichlerobenzene tb. p-Dichlorobenzene tb. Dichlorobenzene tb. Dichlorobenzene tb. Dichlorobenzene tb. Dichlorobenzene tb.	$\begin{array}{ccc} .15 & - & .20 \\ .15 & - & .25 \\ .07 & - & .06 \\ 1.40 & - & 1.50 \end{array}$	p-Nitrotoluene p-Phenetidin p-Phenylenediamin m-Phenylenediamin Phenyl-a-Naphthyl Phosgene Phthalic Anhydrid "R" Salt
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.lb. Dimethylsulfate lb. Dinitrophenol lb. Dinitrophenol lb. Dinitrobenzene lb. Dinitrochlorobenzene lb. Dinitronaphthalene lb. Dinitrotoluene lb.	.50 — .55 .90 — 1.00 .45 — .60 .33 — .34 .30 — .32 .33 — .35 .25 — .28	"R" Salt Resorcinol, Techni Sodium o-Chloro- fonate Sodium Metanilat Sodium Naphthion Sodium Picramate Sodium p-toluene

1	Diphenylaminetb.	.6076
	Ethyl Bromidetb.	.7075
	Ethyl Chlorideb.	1.00 - 1.10
	"G" Salttb.	.80 — .90
	Hydrazobenzene	1.50 - 2.00
	Methyl Chlorideb.	50
	Michler's Ketone	4.00 - 4.25
	Monochlorobenzene	.1416
- 1	Monoethylanilineb.	2.00 - 2.10
	a-Naphthol, crude	1.15 - 1.25 $1.45 - 1.50$
-	Refinedtb. b-Naphthol, distilledtb.	.34 — .45
1		.38 — .43
	a-Naphthylamineb.	1.40 - 1.50
	b-Naphthylamine, tech	2.25 - 2.50
	m-Nitroanilineb.	.95 - 1.00
	p-Nitroanilineb.	4.85 — 1.05
	p-Nitroacetanilideb.	.6265
	Nitrobenzene	.1315
	o-Nitrochlorobenzene	.3235
		.3235
	p-Nitrochlorobenzenetb.	.3035
	Nitronaphthalene	.75 — .80
	p-Nitrophenolb.	.75 — .80
	o-Nitrophenoltb.	
	m-Nitro-p-toluidine	3.25 - 3.50 $3.65 - 4.00$
	p-Nitro-o-toluidineb.	
	p-Nitrosodimethylaniline b.	
	Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed b.	.16 — .18
	o-Nitrotoluenetb.	.1516
	p-Nitrotoluene	.90 - 1.10
	p-Phenetidinb.	1.35 - 1.50
	p-Phenylenediaminetb.	1.75 - 2.25
	m-Phenylenediaminetb.	1.15 - 1.25
	Phenyl-a-Naphthylaminetb.	2.25 - 2.30
	Phosgeneb.	.4550
	Phthalic Anhydride	.5065
		.75 — .80
	"R" Salt	2.00 - 2.50
	Resorcinol, Technicaltb. Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	2100
		.2530
		1.40 - 1.46
	Sodium Metanilate	
	Sodium Naphthionate	
	Sodium Picramate	.9094 $.0810$
	Sodium p-toluene sulfonatetb.	.1010



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p-Toluene Sulfonamidefb.		65	
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride tb.		25	
Tolidinetb.	1,40	- 1.70	
Sulfatetb.	1.00	-1.10	
Toluidine, Mixedtb.	.45	50	
o-Toluidinetb.	.25	27	
p-Toluidinetb.	1.25	- 1.70	
m-Toluylenediamine	1.15	-1.25	
Triphenyl Phosphatetb.	.75	80	
Xylidinetb.	.45	50	

Coal-Tar Dyes

	,	
ACID COLORS:		
Black	.tb90	- 1.10
Blue	.tb. 1.00	-3.60
Brown	.tb. 1.25	- 2.00
Fuchsin	.tb. 2.50	-3.50
Green	.tb. 2.70	- 4.00
Orange II	.tb70	80
Orange III	.fb60	75
Red		-2.00
Scarlet	.tb85	-1.25
Violet		- 6.50
Azo Yellow	.tb. —	- 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	.1b. 3.50	-4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S	.tb. 3.50	4.50
Erythrosin	.fb. 7.50	- 8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G		- 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't		- 1.20
Indigotin, conc		-3.00
Indigotin, paste	.fb. 1.50	-1.60
Naphthol Green	.m	- 1.95
Naphthylamine Red		- 7.25
Orange, R. G	.1660	- 1.00
Orange, Y conc	.tb70	85
Patent Blue, Swiss Type		-10.00
Ponceau		- 1.15
Scarlet 2R		90
Tartarzin, Dom		- 1.80
Uranine		-11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	.tb. —	5.00

-	DIRECT COLORS:		
	Blacktb.	.90	- 1.00
	Sky Blue, conc	_	- 3.00
1	Sky Blue, 5BXtb.	-	- 2.00
1	Blue 2Btb.	.70	- 1.00
	Brown Rtb.	1.65	- 1.80
1	Brown Gb.	1.55	- 1.70
	Bordeauxtb.	1.75	- 2.50
1	Fast Black	-=	- 7.58
1	Fast Pinktb. Fast Redtb.	3.50	- 4.00 - 2.50
1	Fast Yellowb.	2.35	- 2.30 - 2.25
1	Yellowtb.	2.00	- 2.25 - 3.50
1	Violet con'ttb.	1.10	- 3.50 - 2.00
1			
	Benzopurpurin, 10 Btb.	3.00	- 3.50
٠	Benzopurpurine, 4 B	1.50	- 1.60
	Chrysophenin, Dom	2.00	- 2.50
	Congo Red 4B Typetb.	.90	- 1.10
	Diamine Sky Blue F. F		- 5.25
	Geraninb.	8.75	- 9.25
	Oxamine Violetfb.	7.00	- 8.00
	OIL COLORS:		
	Blacktb.	.70	-1.00
	Bluetb.		- 2.00
	Orangetb.	1.40	- 1.50
ı	Red IIIfb.	1.65	- 2.00
-	Scarlettb.	1.00	- 1.75
	Yellow	1.25	- 1.75
	Nigrosine, Oil Soltb.	.90	95
	SULFUR COLORS:		
	Black	.20	- 30
	Blue	.70	- 1.35
1	Browntb.	.35	45
	Green	1.00	- 2.00
	Yellow		- 1.00
	CHROME COLORS:		
	Alizarin Blue, bright fb.	5.00	- 5.50
	Alizarin, mediumtb.	4.50	- 5.00
	Alizarin Brown, conc fb.	_	- 2.50
	Alizarin Cyanine	10.00	-12,00
4	Alizarin Orangetb.	1.55	-1.90

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.fb. Alizarin Yellow Gfb. Alizarin Yellow Rfb.	1.10 .85 1.25	- 1.25 - 1.00 - 1.35
Chrome Blue	1.00	- 1.85 - 2.00 - 1.65
Chrome Green, Domtb. Chrome Redtb.	1.75	- 3.00 - 2.00
Chrome Yellow	.65 2.80	- 1.00 - 3.50
BASIC COLORS:		
Alkali Blue, cone	2.50 4.15	- 6.50 - 3.25 - 4.25
Bismarck Brown Rtb. Bismarck Brown Gtb. Brilliant Green Crystalstb.		- 1.25 - 4.00
Chrysoidin R	.75 .75	85
Crystal Violet	.85	
Fuchsin Crystals, Domtb. Fuchsin Basetb. Malachite Green, Crystals.tb.	4.00 4.00 2.75	
Malachite Green, Powdtb. Methylene Blue, techtb. Methyl Violet, 3Btb.	2.50 2.50 2.75	- 2.75 - 3.00
Methyl Violet, 6Bb. Nigrosine, spts. solb. Nigrosine, water sol., blue.tb.	4.50	- 5.00 70 60
Phosphine G., Domesticfb. Rhodamine B. ex. con'tfb. 1		-10.60 -20.00
Safranine	5.00 6.00 6.00	- 4.80 - 5.50 - 6.50 - 6.50
Victoria Green	7.00	- 5.00 - 8.00 - 8.00 - 6.00



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Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Annatto, finetb.	.30	_	.31
Seedtb.	.04	_	.05
Carmine No. 40tb.	5.00	_	5.25
Cochinea:tb.	.60	-	.62
Indigo, Bengaltb.	-	_	2.25
Oudestb.	1.90	_	2.00
Guatemalatb.	1.75	_	1.85
Kurpahs			
Madrastb.	.85	-	.95
Madder, Dutchtb.	.25	-	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppotb.	.14	-	.15
Chinesetb.	.16	_	.17
Ouercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madrastb.	.08	-	.0854
Aleppytb.	.075	2	.08

Dyewoods

Barwood				tb.	.053	1-	.06%
Camwood,							
Fustic, st							

Hypernic,							
Logwood							
Chips Quercitro	Rark	800	tanni	ID.	.03	-	.05
Red Saur	ders .			. th.	.22	_	23

Dye Extracts

Note: Range cludes quality	rar	ge	for	lar	ge e	quan	tity.	
Archil, Double					tb.	.20	-	.23
Triple								
Concentrated					tb.	.24	_	.27

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning Rangoon, boxes			.18
Liquid			.11
Cudbear, French	.24		.26
Flavinetb.	.90	_	1.25
Fustic. Solid	.19	_	.28 .35
Galltb.	.23	-	.25
Hematine Extract 51 deg tb.	.12	-	.14
Crystalstb.	.20	-	.27
Hypernic, Ilquid, 51 degtb.	.20	_	.30
Logwood, solidtb. 51 deg., Twaddletb.			.23
Osage Orange, Extract 42 degto. Crystals			.16
Persian Berriestb.	.40	_	.42
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg	.12	-	.085

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edibletb.			.62
*Technicaltb.			.42
Blood, importedtb.	-		-
Domestictb.	.40	_	.42
Prussian bluefb.	.80	_	.85
Solubletb.	1.00	-	1.25
Spray yolktb.	.30	_	.35
Turkey Red Oil	.11	-	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavytb.			.14
100-th. tinstb.			.131/
520-1b. caskstb.			.123/
Carload lots ib.	_	-	.12

Dextrins and Starches

British Gumper 100 lbs.	3.85	_	4.33
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellowper 100 fb.	3.55	_	4.03
Potato, white or canarytb.			
Starch, Powd. bags100 lbs. Pearl, bags100 lbs.	2.68	_	3.16
Potato, Domestictb. Imported, duty paidtb.			.051/2
Taploca flour, high gradetb. Medium gradetb. Low gradetb.	.03	1-	.06 .04 .03

Tanning Woods

Algarobillaton	_	_	-
Divi Diviton	35.00	-37	.00
Hemlock Barkton	16.00	-18	.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.cton	72.00	-75	.00
Bark, S. Aton	67.00	-70.	00
Myrobalans, J1ton		-35	.00
J2ton	25.00	-30	.00
B1ton	33.00	-35	.00
B2ton	30.00	-33	.00
R2ton	25.00	-30	.00
Oak Barkton			.00
Groundton	-	-25	00
Quercitron Bark roughton	_	-10	.00
Groundton			
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tonton	-	-70.	.00
Vlrginia, 25 p.c. tanton			
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.eton			
Beard, 40 p.cton			
Wattle Barkton			

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3

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extra	acts	1
Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls., f.o.b. wkslb. Decolorized, 25 p.c. bblslb. Powdered, 60 p.clb.	.03¼— .03¼ .09¼— .09¼ .09 — .09½	
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan liqtb. Commontb. Cubes, Singaporetb.	$.09\frac{1}{2}$ $.10\frac{1}{2}$ $.07\frac{1}{2}$ $.08$.10 - $.12$	
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan workstb.	.051/4051/4	l
Larch, 25 p.c. tantb. Crystals, 50 p.c. tantb	$.04\frac{1}{4}$ $04\frac{1}{2}$ $.08$ $08\frac{1}{4}$	
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tantb. Liquid, 35 p.c. tantb.	.09½— .10	
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.e.tantb. Solid, 50 p.c. tan	$.07\frac{1}{2}$ $.08$ $.12$ $.12\frac{1}{2}$ $.07$ $.07\frac{1}{2}$	
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tantb. Tankstb.	.061/407	
Ouebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.fb. Barrels	$.0404\frac{1}{2}$ $.04\frac{1}{2}05$ $.0505\frac{1}{2}$ $.05\frac{1}{2}06$	
Clarifiedtb.	.0607	
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan,	04 044/	3
works, tankstb. Powd., 50 p.c. tantb.	$.0101\frac{1}{4}$ $.02\frac{1}{2}00\frac{3}{4}$	
Sumac, liquid,tb.	.07 — .09	

Animal and Fish Oils

		_	
(Carleads)			
Cod Newfoundlandgal.			
Domestic, primegal.	-	-	_
Cod Liver, Newfoundlandbbl Norweglanbbl.			
Degras, Americantb. Englishtb.	.06		
Neutral th	-	-	

ĺ		
	Herringgal. Horsetb.	.071408
	Lard primegal.	1.20 - 1.32
	Off primegal.	1.00
	No. 1gal.	80
į	Extra, No. 1gal.	85
Į	No. 2gal.	67
	Menhaden, Light strained gal.	48
i	Yellow, bleachedgal.	50
ı	Extra, bleached, winter.gal.	52
į	Blowngal.	55
	Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.gal.	.2830
į	Neatsfoot, 20 deggal.	— — 1.15
Ì	30 deg., cold testgal.	1.05
ı	40 deg., cold testgal.	95
١	Puregal.	.65 — .70
Ì	Oleo, Oil, No. 1tb.	131/4
ı	No. 2tb.	101/4
ı	No. 3tb.	09
ı	Red Distilledtb.	071/2
ı	Saponifiedtb.	08
ı	Sodgal.	.53 — .55
	Sperm bleached winter	
ı	38 deg., cold testgal.	- $-$ 1.73
ļ	45 deg., cold testgal.	— − 1.68
ı	Stearic Acid, single pressed. tb.	.11111/2
į	Double pressedb.	.111/212
١	Triple pressed	.13 — .131/2
	Tallow, acldlessgal.	.82 — .83
	Whale, natural wintergal.	85 90
į	Bleached, wintergal. Crude, tanks, Coastlb.	.03340434
Ì	Citute, tanks, Coast	.00940474
1		

Greases, Lards, Tallows

(New York Markets) Grease, white .06 - .07 Yellow .05 - .044/- .04 Brown .05 .03/- .04 House .05 - .04

Lard Citytb.	-	.111/2
Compoundtb.		.10
Stearine, lardtb.		.15
Oleotb.		.073/2
Tallow, edibletb.		.08
City, Specialtb.	.051/4-	.051/2
(Chicago Markets)		
Tallow, edibletb.	.061/2-	.0634
City Fancytb.	.06 -	.061/4
Prime Packerstb.	.06 —	
Grease, Choice White tb.		.061/2
"B" Whitetb.	.043/4-	.05
Yellowtb.	.04 -	.041/4
Browntb.	.031/4-	.031/2
Bonetb.	.03 —	
Housefb.	.031/2-	.033/4
Stearine, prime Oleo		
Lard leaf		
Bara rear interest in the second		/2

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls	.10 -	
Casestb.	.11 —	.12
No. 3tb.	.09 —	.091/2
China Wood Oil, bblsfb.	.091/2-	.093/4
Coast, bblstb.	.08 —	
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bblstb.	.091/4-	.091/2
Tanks, Spottb.	.071/2-	
Cochin, bbls., Domtb.	.101/2-	.103/4
Tankstb.	.091/2-	.0934
Manila, tanks, coasttb.	.071/4-	.071/2
Edibletb.	.111/2-	
Copra, Pacific Coast	.04 —	.041/2
Corn, refined, bbls	.103/4-	.11
Crude Tanks Shipping pt.fb.	.061/4-	
Barrelstb.	.071/2-	.073/4
Crude, bbls., N. Y	.081/2-	.09
Cottonseed, Crude, f. a. p.		
mills, in buyers' tankstb.	.043/4-	.051/4
Prime Summer, Yel, bblstb.	.07 —	
*Whitetb.		
Winter yellowtb.	.091/2-	.10

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Ergo Spa

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Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lotsgal. 5 barrel lotsgal. Boiled, 5-bbl. lotsgal. Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	67 70 72
Raw tanksgal. English, Shipments, bblsgal.	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & - & .73 \\ .58 & - & .60 \\ .58 & - & .62 \end{array}$
Olive, denaturedgal. Ediblegal. Footslb.	$1.65 - 1.75$ $2.50 - 3.00$ $1010\frac{1}{2}$
Palm Lagos, casks	.071/4 .071/2
Palm Kernel, domestictb. Importedtb.	$.1111\frac{1}{2}$ $.1010\frac{1}{2}$
Peanut Oil, refinedtb. Crude, f.o.b. mills tankstb. Oriental, coast, tankstb. Crude, Bbls., spottb.	.11 — .11½ .06¾— .07 .06½— .06¾
Perilla, coast tankstb. Bbls., N. Ytb.	$.06\frac{1}{2}$.07 .0909\frac{1}{2}
Poppy Seed	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.25 \\ 1.00 - 1.05 \\ .113412 \\ 1.15 - 1.20 \end{array} $
*Sesame, domestic, ediblegal. *Importedb.	1.90 - 2.00
Soya Bean, tanks, Coast,Mar.tb. Futures	.041/4
Walnut, Crudetb.	.14 — .15

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	_	
f.o.b. New Orleans	_	
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	30,00	-35.00
Columbia	-	-
New Orleanston	-	-
*Corn Cakeshort ton	-	-
Meal Chicagoshort ton	-	
Linseed cake, dom short ton	_	-39.00
Linseed Mealshort ton	-	-42.00

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits	Tu	rpe	ntine	e in	bb	ls	gal.	.61	_	.62
Wood	Tur	per	tine	. ste	eam	d	is-			
ti11	ed.	bb	ls				gal.	-	-	.60
Dest	ructi	ve	dist	illed	, bl	bls.	gal.	-	_	.59
Pitch,	Pri	me					bbl.	_	_	7.00
Rosins	, B							_	_	6.25
D								Council	-	6.25
E								-	_	6.25
F										6.25
G										6.25
H										6.25
										6.25
K								-	_	6.25
M								_	_	6.25
N								-	-	6.25
WC								-	-	6,35
WV	V							-	-	6.50
Rosin	Oil,	fi	rst	run.			gal.	-	-	.45
Secor	id i	un					gal.	-	-	.48
Tar, k	In-1	ur	nt .			b	bls.	-	-1	4.50
Retor										4.75

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate, Single &		
dble bags100 fbs.	3.00	- 3.25
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Yunit	-	-3.50
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw.ton	-	-45.00
Cyanamide wksunit	_	- 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., drled, f.o.b. works	3.50	& .10
Nitrate Soda100 tbs.	2.75	- 2.80
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	2.75	& .10

Phosphate Rock— Florida pebble, 68 p.e...ton 11.00 —11.80 Tennessee, 78-80 p.c....ton 15.00 —15.50 Potassium muriate, 80 p.c..unit 1.35 — 1.50 Sulfate ...unit — — 2.15

Metals

Pietais		
Tin Straitscwt.	_	-28.50
Bancawt.		
American, purecwt.	_	
99 p.c. purecwt.	_	
Copper Prime Lakecwt.	12.50	-12.75
Electrolyticcwt.	12.37	√-12.50
Castingcwt.		-12.00
Lead Amer. S. & R. Cocwt.		
Open Mkt. Pricecwt.	4.00	4.15
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment cwt.		
Promptcwt. Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.cwt.		
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.cwt.	5.20	- 5.30
Aluminum, 98-99% Virgin.cwt.	23.00	-24.00
98-99% Remeltedcwt.	-	
Remelted No. 12cwt.	-	
Powderedcwt.	_	-37.00
Magnesium, 99 p.ctb.		— 1.25
Manganese oreunit		40
Nickel Ingotcwt.		-41.00
Shotcwt.		-43.00
Electrolyticcwt.		-45.00
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical I		
Cadmiumtb.		- 1.50
Cobalttb.		- 4.50
Mercuryflask	47.00	-50.00
Platinum, pureoz.	-	-65.00
Iridiumoz.		-300.00
Palladiumoz.	65.00	-70.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton uni	t	
Wolframite, Chinese		-2.60
Bolivian		- 2.75
Scheelite, Amer		- 2.75
Japanese		- 2.50
Silver	-	991/2
Foreignoz.	_	5414



Formic Acid 90% Oxalic Acid Imported Barium Chloride Prime White Cryst. Napthalene Flakes and Balls Refined Acetate Soda Barium Nitrate Strontia Nitrate Red Prussiate Potash Caustic Potash 88/92% Red Arsenic "Hoboken Brand" Caustic Soda Fused and Granular Permanganate Potash U.S.P. and Tech. Sal Ammoniac Gran. White

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Crude Drugs

Crude Drug	s		
MISCELLANEO	US		
Agar, Agar, No. 1	.55 .50	56 52 43	1
Agaric, white	.32	- 1.63 33 37 35	
Ambergris, blackoz. Greyoz. Areca Nutstb.		- 8.00 -25.00	
Powdered	.17 .95 .05	18 - 1.25 06	
Powderedtb. Powderedtb. Powderedtb.	1.00	75 - 1.05 - 2.50 - 2.75	
Castoreum	.06	- 4.00 07 05	
Colocynth, Apples	.35 .34	- 3.00 37 36	
Spanish Apples tb. Cuttlefish Bone, Triestetb. Jewelers, large tb. Small tb. French tb.	.20 .80 .80 .20	22 85 85 22	
Dragon's Blood, Masstb. Reedstb.	.30 .90	35 95	
Ergot, Russian	.65	= . 7 5	
Grains of Paradisetb. Guaranatb. Honey Califtb.	.26 .80	28 85 14	

Hops, N. Y.,, primetb.	.30	_	3
Pacific Coast, primeth.	.30	-	.3.
Isinglass, American (see Agar Russian	Agar)		
*Kamala	_	-1	0.0
Kola Nuts, West Indiestb.			
Leeches			
Lupulintb.			
Lycopodium			
Manna, large flaketb. Small flaketb.	.45	_	.4
Moss, Icelandtb.	.12	_	.13
Irish, Bleached	.10	-	.13
Musk, pods, Cabardineoz. Tonquinoz.	17.00	-1	8.00
Grain, Caboz.			
Tonquinoz.	10.00	-4	2.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemi			
Nutgalls, Chinesetb.		-	.28
Aleppytb.	.24	_	.23
Nux Vomica, wholetb. Powderedtb.	.11	-	.12
Powdered	.18	-	.15
Poppy Headstb.			
Quassia Chipstb.			
Sandalwood, Chipstb. Groundtb.	.50 .60	_	-55
Scammony regin th	2.25	Ξ.	2.50
Scammony, resintb. Powderedtb.	2.50	- 3	2.60
Spermaceti, blockstb.	.28	-	.29
Storax, liquid, tech		_	1.25
Storax, liquid, tech	1.65	- 3	1.75
	-		
Kegsper keg	5.25	- !	5.50
	2.00		
	2.75		
Artificialtb.	.13		.14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Nominal			

BALSAMS			
Copalba, Paratb.	.25	_	.26
Fir, Canadagal. Oregongal.	_	-1	1.75
Perutb. Tolutb.	1.50 .45		1.60
BARKS			
Angostura tb. Basswood Bark, pressed tb. Barberry tb. Bayberry tb.	.17	=	.35 .21 .58 .18
Blackhaw, of Roottb.	.30	-	.50
Buckthorntb.	.12	-	.15
Cascara Sagradatb.	.143	2-	.17
Cascarilla, quillstb. Siftingstb.	.45		.46
Chestnuttb.	.10	_	.1034
Cinchona, quills	.40	=	.42
Condurangofb.	.11	_	.12
Cotton Root tb. "Cramp (true) tb. Cramp (so-called) tb. Dogwood, Jamaica tb.		=	.60 .15 .10
Elm, Select, bdlstb. Grindingtb. Powderedtb.	.70	=	.28
Fringe Tree	_	_	.08 .10½ .15
Oak, redtb. Whitetb.		_	.081/2

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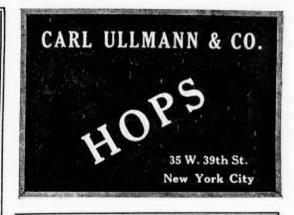
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Orange Peel, bitter		=		BERRIES		GUMS
Prickly Ash, Southern tb.	.27	-	.28	Cubeb, ordinarytb.	1.35 - 1.40	Aloes, Barbados
Northern	.27			Powderedtb.	1.30 - 1.40	Curação, cases
of Fruittb.	.18	_	.20	Horse, Nettle, drytb.	.4550	*Ammoniac, tearstb
Sassafras, ordinary		=	.25	Juniper	$.03\frac{1}{4}$ $.04$ $.10$	Powdered
Simarubatb.	_		.25	Poketb. Prickly Ashtb.	.1220	Secondstb2526
Soap wholetb.			.11	Saw Palmettotb.	.2223	Sorts Amber
Crushed	.14	_	.16	Sloetb.	.20 — .22	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.Ptb 1.25
Wahoo of Roottb.	.85		.90	FLOWERS	10 10	Powdered
Willow, Blacktb.			.061/4	Arnicab. Boragetb.	.15 — .16	Sumatratb29 — .30
Whitetb.	.15		.16	Calendula Petals	.95 — 1.00	Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list
White Pine Rossed	.06		.061/2	Chamomile Germantb. Hungarian truetb.	.25 — .26 .25 — .26	Catechu
Wild Cherry-	.04	_	.0472	Hungarian styletb.	.25 — .26	Damar
Thin Green Rossed	.19	_	.20	Romantb.	.18 — .19	Euphorbium
Thin Naturaltb.	.10	-	.12	Dogwoodtb.	.1718	Powdered
Thick Naturalb. Witch Hazelb.	.07	_	.08	Insect, open wholetb.	.5055 $.3035$	Gambiertb07½08
	*00	_	.09	Closed wholetb.	.32 — .35	Gamboge
BEANS				Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.tb.	.30 — .32	Hemlock
Calabartb.			.20	Koussotb.	.45 — .49 — — .60	Kino
Cassia Fistulab.			.12	Lavendertb.	.2526	Myrrh, Select
St. Ignatiustb.	.38	_	.40	Without Leavestb.	.2021 $.3032$	Sorts
St. John's Breadb.	.03	-	.05	Malva, blueb.	.55 — .60	Tearstb1618
Tonka, Angosturatb.	1.40		1.50 1.25	*Blacktb. Mulleintb.	1.00	Opium, See fine chem. list
Surinamtb.	.80		.90	Orangetb.	1.25 - 1.30	Spruce
Vanilla, Mexican, wholetb.	3.75	=		Poppy, redtb. Rosemarytb.	.90 - 1.00 $.6065$	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs
	1.75		2.50 3.00	Saffron, Americantb.	75 12.25	Thus
Tahiti, Yellow Label fb.	1.25	-	1.50	Tilla (see Linden)	12.23	Secondstb. 2.75 - 3.00
Green Labeltb.	1.25	-	1.50	*Nominal		Powderedtb. 1.75 - 2.00

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SHELLAC				Laureltb.	.03			ROOTS			
D. Ctb.	.90		1.00	Life Everlasting		_		Aconite, U.S.Ptb.	.30	_	.35
Diamond "I"tb.	.90		1.00	Liverwort		=		Aletris (Unicorn true) fb.		-	
Fine Orangeb.	.65		.66					Alkanet	.30		
Second Orangetb.	.60			Maticotb.			.22	Althea, cuttb.	.18		.20
T. Ntb.	.50	_	.51	Marjoram, German	.25	_	.26	Wholeb.	.15		
Buttontb.	.85		0.00	French	.15	_	.16	Angelica Americantb.		_	
Regular bleachedtb.	.50						.17	Arnicatb.	_		
Bone drylb.	.60	_	.65	Pennyroyaltb.		_		Arrowroot, American			
				Peppermint, American b.		_	.30	Bermudatb.	_		
LEAVES AND HE	RBS	3		Pichi	.10	_	.12	St. Vincentb.			.063
				Prince's Pinetb.	.18	_	.19	Bamboo Briertb.	.10		.12
Aconitetb.	-	-	.55	Plantainfb.	.12	_	.14	Bearsfoottb.		_	
Balmonytb.	.15	-	.17	Pulsatillatb.	.75		.80	Belladonnatb.		_	
Bay, truetb.	-	-	-	Queen of the Meadow				Berberis, Aquifollum			.20
Belladonnatb.	.28	_	.30		.10		.11	Beth	.20		
Boneset, leaves and topstb.	.11	-	.12	Rose, redb.	.50		.55	Blueflagtb.	.55		.60
Buchu, shorttb.	1,30		1.50	Rosemarytb.	.07		.071/2	Bryoniatb.			
Longtb.		-	2,50	Rue 1b.	.35	_	.40	Burdock, Importedtb.	.13	_	.15
Cannabis, true, importedtb.	_	_	3.00	Sage, Dalmatiantb.	.07	-	.091/2	Americantb.	.13		.15
Americantb.	_			Greektb.	.06	*****		Calamus, bleached		_	
U.S.Ptb.	-	_	.35	Spanishtb.	.06		.07	Unbleached, naturalfb.			.14
Catniptb.	.12	_	.13	Savoryb.	.14	-	.15	Cohosh, blacktb.			
Chestnuttb.	.06		.07	Senna, Alexandria, whole tb.	.75	-	.80	Blue			
Chirettatb.	.25	-	.26	Half Leaftb.	_		.30				
Coca, Huanucotb.	-	-	-	Siftingsb.	.15	-	.17	Colombo, wholetb.	.07		.36
Truxillotb.	.40	_	.45	Tinnevellytb.	.15		.20				
Coltsfoottb.	.09			Podstb.	.10	_	.11	*Comfreytb.			
Coniumtb.	.25			Powderedtb.	.12		.18	Culver'stb.	.24	_	.25
Corn Silktb.	.08			Skullcap, Westerntb.	.30		.32	Cranesbill, see Geranium			
Damianab. Deer Tongueb.	.15	=	.16	Spearmint, American	_	_	.30	Dandelion, Importedtb.	.19	_	.20
				Squaw Vineb.			.22	Doggrass, geniunetb.	.24	_	.25
Digitalistb.	.18		.20	Stramoniumtb.	.25		.26	Cut Bermuda	-	_	_
Eucalyptus	.07	-	.08	Tansyb.		-		Echinaceatb.	.60	_	.65
Euphorbia Pilulifera	.13	-	.14	Thyme Spanishtb.	.065		.07	Elecampanetb.		_	
Henbane, German	.11	_	.12	Frenchtb.			.121/2				
Russiantb.	.25	_	.26	Uva Ursitb.	.053	2-	.06	Galangal	.12		.20
Hennatb.	.18		.19	Witch Hazeltb.	.08	_	.09	Gentiantb.	.09		
Horehoundtb.	.11	_	.113/2	Wormwood, importedtb.	.15	_	.16	Geraniumtb.		_	.18

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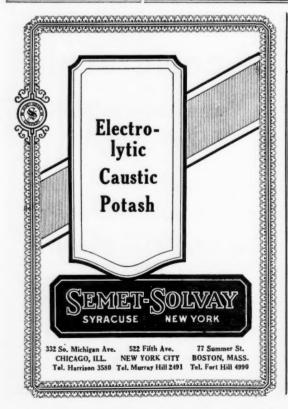
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Southern wild b. 7.00 -10.00 Snake, Canada natural b. 38 - 40 Surianger b. 25 Snikenard b 4.50 Spikenard b 4.50 Spikenard b 4.50 Spikenard b 4.50 Spikenard b 25 Spikenard b 26 Spikenard b 27 Spikenard b 28 Spikenard b 20 Spikenard b 2	05
Southern wild 10. 7,00 -10.00 Stripped 10 4.50 Powdered 10 4.50 Spikenard	06
Double D	
Powdered 15. - 6.00 Squill, white 15. 37 68 Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 10 10 Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 10 10 Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 16. Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 10 Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 16. Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. 16. Mustard, Bari, Brown 15. Mustard, B	-
Hellebore, Black, Imported. -	- 1.25
White, Domestic	10
Powdered b. 19 - 20 Turmeric Madras b06/2 07 Chinese, Yellow bb07/2	07
Imported Dowdered the to my to the to the total the tota	
	.08
TT. 1 China Con Linguist, 1010W	
Helonias (Unicorn false)	.07
Ipecac Cartagena bb 2.75 Unicorn false, See Helonias Dutch, Yellow bb04/-	05
Powdered	11
Rio whole	
Powdered	
Jalap, whole	
Powdered, U.S.P	
Lady Slipper Rape, South Amer	
Licorice Russian cut. th Star	
Spanish natural bales	
Selected # 20 30 Annatto	17
Powdered 1b1516 Canary Spanish 1b051 05 Stramonium 1b25 -	- 26
Lovage, American	_
Manaca	_ ==
manutant sessessessessessessessessessessessesses	
Mush, Russian	
Offis, Profesitive Bold	.05
Worm. American	20
Fingers	-1.25
Parelra Brava	
Pellitory	
Pink true	
Pleurisy b. 19 Bleached b07 Capsicum, African podsb. 18 -	
Bompay	
Rhatany	24
Rhubarb th. 06 - 065 Cassia Buds th. 25 -	- 26
High Dried	
Powdered	
Sarsaparina, HondurasID. 3560 Bombay	
36 - 12,00 -12,00 - 12,00	
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Scammony Root	— .27



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Cloves, Zanzibar	.17 — .17½ .21 — .22 .37 — .39 .07 — .07½ .18 — .19 .08½— .11 .30 — .35 .36 — .37 .25 — .26 .16 — .17 .18 — .19 .10½— .10½ .17 — .10½	Almoor Bitt Ar Swee Pea Ambee Rec Anise U.S Bay Berga
Pimento, Selecttb.	.0434— .05	Art
WAXES	10194 103	Birch
	00 00	Cru
Bayberry	.25 — .26 .45 — .50 .22 — .25 .17 — .20 .31 — .32 .68 — .70 .60 — .62 .30 — .32 .18 — .20 .18 — .20 .12 — .14 .13 — .15 .19 — .20	Bois Cade Cajup U.S Camp Japp Canai Carav Cassi Lea R Cedan Cedan Cinna Lea Citro
Ozokerite, crude, browntb. *Green b. *Refined, white b. *Domestic b. Refined, yellow bb. Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p.b. Ref'd, 118-120 deg bb. Stearic Acld, See Animal Olls *Nominal	.35 — .36 — — — — — — .07 — .09 .06 — .06½	Jav Clove Bot Copai Coria Croto Cube Cumi Erige

Essential Oi	ls	
Almond, Bitter, U.S.Ptb. Bitter, f.f. P.Atb. Artificial, U.S.P., See Aroma	7.00 6.75 tic C	- 8.00 - 8.00 hems.
Sweet	.50	55 40
Amber, Crudetb. Rectifiedtb.	1.25	$\frac{-1.30}{-1.70}$
Anise, Technicaltb.	.68	70 80
Bay tb. Bergamot tb. Artificial tb.	3.25 5.75	- 3.50 - 6.00 - 3.25
Birch Tar, Rect	2.50 1.25	- 2.60 - 1.30
Bois de Rosetb.	5.00	6.00
Cade	.75 .70 .95	80 75 - 1.00
Camphor, by-producttb.	_	10
Japanese, white	4.00 2.25	30 - 4.25 - 2.30
Cassia Technical	1.00 1.15 1.40	- 1.10 - 1.25 - 1.50
Cedar, Leaftb. Cedar Wood, lighttb.	1.10	- 1.15 65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavytb. Leaftb. Citronella, Ceylontb.	22.00 2.50 .35	-22.50 - 2.75 - 38
Javatb. Cloves, canstb.	1.40	- 1.00 - 1.45
Bottlestb.		- 1.65 85
Coriander, U.S.Ptb.	20,00	-22.00
Croton	1.30 7.75	- 1.40 - 8.00
Cumin	7.25 3.85	- 7.50 - 4.00

_			
Ī			
ı	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S. Pib.	.55	60
1	Fennel, sweet, U.S.Ptb.	2.25	-2.50
	Geranium, Rose Algeriantb.	7.50	-8.50
	Bourbon (Reunion)tb.	7.00	-7.50
	Turkishtb.	4.25	- 4.30
		6.75	- 7.00
	Gingerb.	0.75	- 3.25
	Gingergrasstb.	_	
	Hemlocktb.	0 10	- 1.00
	Juniper Berries, rect	2.50	-3.00
	Woodtb.	_	— 1.25
	Lavender Flowers, U.S.Ptb.	7.00	-7.50
	Spike, Spanish	1.20	- 1.25
	Frenchtb.	-	-1.60
	Garden tb.	.75	- 1.25
	Lemon, U.S.Ptb.	.80	90
	Lemongrass, Nativetb.	1.75	-1.80
	Limes, Expressedtb.	-	- 4.50
	Distilledtb.	.90	-1.00
	Linaloetb.	4.00	-4.50
	Mace, distilledtb.	1.30	- 1.35
	Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Che	mical	8
	Mustard, natural	24.00	-25.00
	Artificialtb.	3.50	-3.60
	Neroli, Bigaradetb.2	240 00	-340.00
	Petale	100.00	
	Artificialtb.	15.00	-20.00
	Nutmeg, U.S.Ptb.		- 1.35
	Orange, bittertb.	2.65	- 2.75
	Sweet, West Indiantb.	2.75	- 2.85
	Italiantb.		- 3.00
	Origanum, Imitationtb.	.40	45
	Orris Concreteoz.	4.50	- 4.75
	Patchoulib.	14.00	-15.00
	Pennyroyal, domesticfb.	17.00	-10.00
	Importedtb.	1.65	- 1.70
	Peppermint Natural, tinstb.	3,40	- 3.50
	Redistilled, U.S.Ptb.	4.00	- 4.25
	Japanesetb.	1.10	- 1.15
	Petit Grain, So. Americatb.	3.00	- 3.50
	Frenchtb.	6.00	-7.00
	Pinus Sylvestris	1,75	- 2.25
	Pumiliotb.	4.75	- 5.00
	Rose, Frenchoz.	15.50	-17.00
	Bulgarianoz.	9.00	-14.00
	Artificialoz.	2.75	- 3.25
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Rosemary, Spanishtb.	.70	75 - 1.10
Sandalwood, East Indiatb. West Indiantb.	8.75	
Sassafras, naturaltb. Artificialtb.		- 1.60 70
Savin		- 4.50
Spearminttb.	5.75	- 6.00
Sprucetb.		- 1.00
Tansy, Amertb.	_	- 8.00
Tar, bblsgal.	.39	40
Refined, U.S.P., cansgal.	-	- 1.2
Thyme, red. French, U.S.Ptb.	1,40	- 1.45
White, French		
Vetivert, Bourbon		
Wine, heavytb.	_	-4.50
Wintergreen, sweet birchfb.	4.40	-4.50
Genuine Gaultheria 1b.	6.75	- 8.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulktb.	.40	45
Wormseed Baltimoretb.	3.00	-3.25
Wormwood Domtb.	16.50	-17.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon tb.	14.00	-16.00
Manilatb.		
Artificialtb.	10.00	-20.00
01		

Oleoresins

Capsicumtb.	-	— 3.0
Aspidium (Malefern)tb.	4.25	- 4.50
Cubeb	7.75	- 8.00
Gingertb.	3.25	- 3.50
Maleferntb.	4.25	- 4.50
Mullein (so-called)	5.00	-5.21
*Orris, domesticb.	-	-20.00
Importedtb.	-	-22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)tb.	7.50	- 8.00
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Ambergris, blackoz.	_	- 8,00
Ambergris, grayoz.	_	-25.00
Chalk, precipitatedtb.	.025	031
Civet		
Lanolin hydrous		
Lanolin anhydroustb.		
Mentholtb.		
Musk Cab., podsoz.		
Musk, Cab., grainsoz.		
Musk, Tonquin, grainsoz.		
Musk, Tonquin, podsoz.		
Orris Root, Florentine, wholefb.		
Orris Root, powd. & grantb.		
Rice Starchtb.		
Talc, Italianton		
Talc, Frenchton		
Talc, domesticton		
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Acetophenone, C.Ptb.	6.25	- 6.50
Amyl Salicylate		
Importedtb.	_	-2.50
Anethol	2,00	- 2.25
Anisic Aldehydetb.	-	- 6,00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P	_	
Free From Chlorinetb.		- 2.00
Benzyl Acetateb. Importedb.		- 1.75 - 2.75
Benzyl Alcoholtb.		- 2.00
Importedtb.		-3.00
Benzyl Benzoatetb.	2,60	-2.75
Importedtb.	_	-5.00
Borneoltb.	-	-3.50
Bromstyroltb.	7.00	-7.50
Cinnamic Acidtb.	4.25	-4.50

Cinnamic Alcoholtb.	25.00	-30.00
Cinnamic Aldehydetb.	-	- 5.50
Citraltb.	4.25	- 5.00
Cltronelloltb.	-	-13.3
Coumarintb.		- 5.10
Ethyl Cinnamatetb.		- 7.00
Eucalyptoltb.	1.00	1.10
Eugenoltb.	4.50	- 5.10
Geraniol, Standardtb.	_	- 3.00
Geranyl Acetatetb.	_	- 5.50
Hellotropintb.	4.50	- 4.75
Indol, C. Poz.	10.00	-15.00
Iso-Eugenoltb.	7.00	- 7.50
Importedtb.	8.00	9.00
Linalooltb.	6.75	
Linalyl Acetatetb.		-16.00
Linalyl Benzoate		-18.00
Mentholtb.		- 4.50
Methyl Anthranilate 1b.	_	- 6.00
Methyl Cinnamatetb.	8.50	- 9.00
Methyl Paracresoltb.		- 6.00
Methyl Salicylatetb.		45
		14
Musk Ambrettetb.	60.00	-62.00
Musk Ketonetb.		
Musk Xylenetb.		
Phenylacetaldehydetb.	20,00	-25.00
Phenylacetic Acid	5.00	-5.50
Phenylethylalcoholtb.	18.50	-20,00
Rhodinoltb.	_	-20.00
Safroltb.		72
Terpineol, C. Ptb.		30
Vanillintb.		70
Violet, artificial (Ionone) tb.	_	10.00

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csks., J. D. Lewis, Rotterdam; 48 bbls.,
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Order, London; Tartaric, 50 bbls., Anchor
Line, Naples; 150 csks., Order, Palermo
ALMONDS—300 cs., Irving National Bank,
Tarragona; 500 cs., W. Brandt's Sons &
Co., Larragona; 1,300 cs., Order, Tarragona;
150 cs., Order, Cartagena; 100 bxs., Bank
of Montreal, Cartagena; 100 bxs., Bank
of Montreal, Cartagena; 50 bxs., Canadian
Bank of Commerce, Cartagena; 1,100 bxs.,
Irving National Bank, Cartagena; 250 bxs.,
Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 250 bxs.,
Order, Cartagena; 20 scks., Bascar Co.,
Barcelona; 125 bss., 1360 bxs., Order, Catania; 75 bgs., Brltish Bank, Catania; 150
bxs., Lazard Freres, Catania; 200 bgs.,
Central Union Trust Co., Catania; 30 bgs.,
Central Union Trust Co., Catania; 30 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania; 30
cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania; 30
cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania; 30
bgs., Order, Palermo; 80 cs., Irving National
Bank, Marsellles; 1,000 cs., Hilker &
Bletsch Co., Malaga; 2911 cs., 250 scks.,
Irving National Bank, Malaga; 850 cs.,
Molsoms Bank, Malaga; 290 cs., Bank of
N. Y., Malaga; 500 cs., Wankers Trust Co.,
Malaga; 300 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga;
25 cs., Canadian Bank of Canada, Malaga;
25 cs., Canadian Bank of Canada, Malaga;
25 cs., Standard Bank of Canad

Bank of Commerce. Alicante; 500 bxs., First National Bank, Alicante; 350 bxs., Irvdng National Bank, Alicante; 18 bbls., Shawmut Corporation, Alicante; 100 bxs., 10 bbls., State Street Trust Co., Alicante; 440 bxs. 100 bls., T. M. Duche & Sons, Alicante; 1,900 bxs., Order, Alicante; 300 cs., 400 bgs., Order, Alicante; 200 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 250 bxs., American Express Co., Alicante
ALOES—2 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., London ALMOND MEAL—2 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles; 150 cs., Order, Barl
AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 25 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Fluoride, 20 bbls., Order, Hamburg; Nitrate, 60 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Ammonia Liquid, 6 csks., Order, Hamburg Ammonia Liquid, 8 Co., Antwerp

ARSENIC—65 drums, 131 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp
BALSAM—10 cs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Central American ports; 25 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish-America, Cartagena; 109 cs., Order, Para
BARIUM CHLORIDE—60 csks., Order, Hamburg; 70 csks., Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg; Peroxide, 112 csks., W. A. Brown & Co., Rotterdam

burg; Peroxude, 112 csks., W. A. Blown of Co., Rotterdam BARK-114 bls., Tice & Lynch, Valparaiso; Soap, 20 bgs., P. E. Anderson, Hamburg BARLEY-300 bgs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 2 cs., Order, London BITTERWOOD-80 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co.,

St. Anns Bay BONE BLACK-875 bgs., Pomeroy & Fischer,

Bordeaux
BAY RUM-25 csks., Lehn & Fink, St.
Thomas; 10 csks., 1 cs., R. L. Fuller & Co.,
St. Thomas; 10 cs., J. Alcantara, St. Thomas

csks., Orbis Products Trading Co., St.

2 csks., Orbis Products Trading Co., St. Thomas

BEANS—Cocoa, 950 cs., H. Hamstra & Co., Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; 25 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 270 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 125 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., St. Lucia; 156 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 156 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., St. Lucia; 184 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 185 bgs., Park, Benzlger & Co., St. Lucia; 19 bg., Van Dyk & Lindsey, Dominica; 9 bgs., J. E. Kerr, St. Anns Bay; 45 scks., G. McFadden & Bros. Jacmel; 100 scks., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 27 scks., Curacao Trading Co., Jeremie; 27 scks., Guracao Trading Co., Jeremie; 28 scks., Huttlinger & Struller Co., Port de Paix; 6 bgs., Duncan, Fox & Co., Central American ports; 5 bgs., Order, Central American ports; 997 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Lisbon; 60 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 200 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Maracaibo; 200 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., La Guayra; 500 bgs., Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, La Guayra; 42 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Porto Plata; 150 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Porto Plata; 100 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Porto Plata; 100 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Porto Plata; 605 bgs., Wood & Selick, Trlinidad; 124 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Trinidad; 250 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trinidad; 900 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Trini

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Bombay
BERRIES—Juniper 100 bgs., McKesson &
Robbins, Leghorn; 100 bgs., Peek & Velsor,
Leghorn; 200 bgs., Order, Leghorn
CAMPHOR—100 cs., D. L. Moss & Co.,

Shanghai
CALOMEL—10 cs., Order, London
CHALK—2 bbis., C. L. Huisking, Inc., San
Juan; 300 bgs., Order, Naples; 465 tons,
Taintor Trading Co., Dunkirk
CHLORAL—4 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Mar-

CHEMICALS—4 cs., Merck & Co., London; 1 cse., W. E. Heimburg, Valparaiso; 9 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 4 cs., Merck & Co., Lamburg; 14 cs., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 1 cse., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 43 bbls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 500 cs., cs., 28 csks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 14 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 66 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp; 2 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., London

CLAY-225 csks., E. Thiele, Rotterdam; 100 tons, Lunham & Moore, London; 235 tons,

CLAY—225 csks., E. Thiele, Rotterdam; 100 tons, Lunham & Moore, London; 235 tons, Moore & Munger COLORS—10 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 10 csks., Ciba Co., Inc., Antwerp; 1 csk., American Dyewood Co., Antwerp; 1 cylinder, New York Color & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 4 cylinders, 1 csk., F. Bredt & Co., London; 4 cylinders, 1 csk., F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 4 cs., W. H. Scheel & Co., London; 4 cs., C. Hellmuth, Rotterdam; 17 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 1 cse., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 2 cs., M. G. Lange, Rotterdam; 1 cse., A. Hellmuth, Rotterdam; 1 cse., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 2 cs., M. G. Lange, Rotterdam; 1 cse., A. Helnan, Rotterdam; 3 csks., Geigy Co., Antwerp; 1 cse., 1 csk., Aniline Dye & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., Export & Import Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., Export & Import Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., Export & Import Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., S. F. Drakenfield & Co., Liverpool; 4 csks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 6 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Para; 10 csks., 2 kegs, Read, Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool; Bronze, 4 cs., Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Co., Laweppool; 6 cs., R. F. Lang, Hamburg; 5 cs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., L. Luhfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Hamburg; 1 cs., L. Luhfelder & Co., Liverpool; 200 csks., J. Lee Smith & Co., Malaga; White, 50 bbls, A. Klipstein & Co., Malaga; White, 50 bbls, A. Klipstein & Co., Malaga; 100 pkgs., Irving National Bank, Seville; Venetian Red, 100 c

EMERY-818 cks., Carborundum Co., Bordeaux ERINOID-55 pkgs., W. B. Fox & Bros.,

London

EXTRACTS—Archil, 12 csks., Earle & Co.,
Liverpool; 10 cs., Innes Spelden & Co.,
Liverpool; Squill, 1 cse., W. Benkert, London; Tannic, 400 bls., British Bank of South
America, Malaga; 300 bls., Order, Palamos
FORMALDEHYDE—Hydrosulfite, 110 drums,
Helvetia Commercial Co., Hamburg
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs., J. D. Lewis & Co.,
Hamburg; 500 bgs., Bush, Beach & Gent,
Inc., Hamburg; 500 bgs., 1,248 bgs., H. J.
Baker & Bro., Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs., L. A. Salomon
& Bro., London

Baker & Bro., Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH-500 bgs., L. A. Salomon
K. Bro., London
FLOWERS-10 bls., Order, Hamburg; Lavender, S4 bls., A. Stallman & Co., Hamburg;
Linden; 30 bls., Order, Naples
FRUIT JUICE-5 cs., Prost & Colahan, Bordeaux; 8 cs., W. J. Bush & Co., London
GUM-114 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Bombay; 545 bgs., 104 cs., Order, Bombay; 65
scks., S. Winterbourne, Manlla; Chicle, 579
cs., 756 cs., American Chicle Co., Marseilles;
Copal, 92 bgs., Order, Antwerp; Damar, 93
cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Batavia;
200 cs., Order, Batavia; 138 cs., Baxter Co.,
London; Kadaya, 70 bgs., H. J. Maddock &
Co., Bombay; Olibanum, 10 bgs., Filuppe
Elioutoulo, London; 50 cs., Ameriman &
Patterson, Bombay; 140 cs., Order, Bombay;
Tragacanth, 5 cs., W. Tappenback, London
GLUE-24 bls., M. Hecht, Rotterdam; 305
bgs., J. A. Chamburg, 128 bls.,
Rotts & Herbs, Lehn & Fink, Hamburg;
S bls., Order, Naples; 7 bls., 1° bag, Continental Shipping Corporation, Hamburg; 8
bls. Order Hamburg; Thistle, 229 bls., A
Joensson & Co., Hamburg
HOPS-4 cs., International Forwarding Co.,
Hamburg

Joensson & Co., Hamburg
HOPS—4 cs., International Forwarding Co.,
Hamburg
INDIGO—20 seroons, South & Central America Commercial Co.
IRON OXIDE—161 pkgs., Reichard, Coulston.
Inc., Malaga; 558 pkgs., C. K. Williams,
Malaga; 170 pkgs., Order, Malaga; Sulfate,
2 kegs. E. Fougera & Co., London
LEAVES—9 bls., J. L. Hopkins, Hamburg;
Chamomile, 9 bls., Order, Naples; Laurel,
120 bls., Order, Marseilles; Sage, 148 bls.,
Marseilles; Stramonium, 55 bls., A. Ivenson,
Hamburg

Marseilles; Stramonium, 55 bls., A. Ivenson, Hamburg
LICORICE—50 cs., American Express Co., Catania: 10 cs., Order, Catania
LIME JUICE—5 csks., Park, Benzinger & Co., St. Lucia; 18 csks., 1 bbl., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 15 hlds., 205 csks., 1 bbl., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 1 csk., Sergent Corporation, Dominica
LIME—Citrate, 9 csks., Order, Messina; 138 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; Tartrate, 71 scks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 540 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia

LYCOPODIUM-4 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE-128 csks., H. J.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—120 CSKS, II. J. Baker & Bro., Hamburg
MEDICINES—2,000 cs., L. Gandolfi & Co.,
Genoa; 28 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Genoa; 2 cs., Dr. A. Pugllese, Genoa:
18 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co.

NAPHTHOL A. S.—1 csc., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam; 10 csks., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam

Co., Rotterdam NAPHTHALENE—78 esks., Calco Chemical Co., Gothenburg; 290 bgs., Order, London; 135 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotter-

135 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam
OILS—Anthracene, 5 cs., T. S. Todd & Co.,
Manchester; Cocount, 704 tons, 97 cwt.,
Nucoa Butter Co., Manila; Fusel, 60 drums,
Puritan Oil Co., Para; 48 drums. Order,
Hamburg; Lubricating, 20 bbls., Order, London; Nut, 180 cs., Sun Kwong On, Shanghai;
Sperm, 11 bbls., Perinsular Export. Co.,
Ponta Delgado; Spike, 6 pkgs., Atlantic
National Bank, Valencia; 3 cs., Atlantic
National Bank, Valencia; 3 cs., Atlantic
National Bank, Alicante; Varnish, 9 cs.,
American Express Co., London; 10 drums,
226 cs., Pomeroy & Fischer, London; Olive,
125 cs., Bank of America, Marsellies; 250
cs., Order, Marseilles; 150 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 215 cs., G. Costa,
Genoa; 1 cse., American Express Co., Genoa;
200 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 bbls., Mechanics
Bank of New York; 100 bbls., Talayopoulos
& Coutsopoulos, Piraeus; 250 bbls., Banque
D'Industrie, Piraeus; 50 bbls., Fourth Street
National Bank, Piraeus; 100 bbls., Moscahlades Bros., Piraeus; 60 bbls., Nasslakos

Importing Co., Piraeus; 400 bbls., Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus; 32 cs., M. Kulighiero; 120 bbls., Order, Piraeus
Olls, ESSENTIAL—100 qu. cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 25 cs., Irving National Bank, Messina; 100 cs., American Express Co., Messina; 250 cs., 100 qu. cs., Order, Messina; 50 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Catania; 100 cs., J. Orines, Catania; 100 cs., American Express Co., Messina; 50 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Condon; 8 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles; 1 cse., J. Menla; Tarragona; 13 cs., H. J. Wesfels, Rotterdam; 3 cs., Order, Malaga; 1 csk., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Malaga; 1 csk., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Malaga; 1 csc., W. J. Bush & Co., London; Cifron, 40 cs., American Express Co., Messina; Juniper Berry, 3 cs., J. B. Horner & Co.. Rotterdam; Lemon, Idhlif. cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; 30 qu. cs., Anchor Line, Messina; 100 cs., Habicht & Co., Messina; 100 qu. cs., M. Wagenhouser, Messina; 100 qu. cs., M. Wagenhouser, Messina; 50 bxs., Order, Messina; 430 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Messina; 90 bxs., Order, Palermo; Lime, 1 cse., Middleton & Co., St., Lucia; 4 csks., Middleton & Co., St., Lucia; 4 csks., Middleton & Co., St., Lucia; 4 csks., Middleton & Co., St., Rotter & Co., Messina; 30 cs., 2 cs., Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica; 2 cs., Rotter & Co., Messina; 30 cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 30 cs., East River National Bank Messina; 30 cs., East River National Bank Messina; 30 cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 30 cs., Bodge & Olcott Co., Messina; 30 cs., East River National Bank, Messina; 30 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Malaga; Thyme, 14 drums, Rockhill &

OSSEIN-430 bgs., American Glue Co., Ham-

burg POTASSIM—97 csks., Peters White & Co., Hamburg; Prussiate, 11 csks., J. D. Lewls & Co., Rotterdam; 1 csk., Order, Bordeaux; Bicarbonate, 50 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation; Carbonate, 20 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation; Carbonate, 25 drums, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam

POTASSIUM GUAIACOL—Sulfonate, 3 cs., Equitable Trust Co., London QUINOIDINE—80 csks., Order, Hamburg

QUININE-2 cs., C. Bischoff & Co., Ham-

QUININE—2 cs., C. Bischoff & Co., Hamburg
ROCHELLE SALTS—10 bbls., Hummel &
Robinson, Hamburg
ROOTS—2 cs., R. Hilliers Son & Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Order, Hamburg; 17 cs., Bernard
Judae & Co., Rotterdam; 2 bls., J. L.
Hopkins & Co., Hamburg; 20 bgs., S. B.
Penick & Co., Hamburg; 50 bgs., S. B.
Penick & Co., Hamburg; 5 bls., Order, Hamburg;
Gentian, 129 pkgs., P. E. Anderson & Co.,
Bilbao; Ipecac, 7 bls., G. Amsinck & Co.,
Cartagena; 9 cs., Federal Horti Board,
Rotterdam; 4 cs., Ultramares Corporation,
Cartagena; 3 pkgs., G. Amsinck & Co.,
Cartagena; 3 pkgs., G. Amsinck & Co.,
Cartagena; 3 bkgs., Eli Lilly & Co., Liverpool; Licorice, J. bl., Smith & Schipper, Alicante; 30 cs., Order, Seville: 8 pkgs., D. C.
Andrews & Co., Barcelona; 7 cs., Escribano
& Co., Valencia; Orris, 10 bls., Order, Naples
SALFROM-1 cse., Order, Alicante
SALT—400 bbls., 500 bgs., C. F. Rutger &
Co., Hamburg; 250 bbls., Order, Hamburg;
3,000 bgs., Bernhan Chemical Co., Hamburg;
3,000 bgs., Bernhan Chemical Co., Hamburg;
SALAMMONIAC—39 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg

3.000 bgs., Bernhan Chemical Co., Hamburg SALAMMONIAC—39 bbls., American Woodpulp Corporation, Hamburg SEED—Anise, 59 scks., Order, Malaga; Celery, 100 scks., Order, Marseilles; Cloves, 2 bgs., I. P. Roosa, Hamburg; Fennel, 4 bkts., E. Bertoni, Naples; Mustard, 100 bgs., Chas. SHELLAC—100 bgs., W. Zinsser & Co., Calcutta; 114 pkgs., British Bank of South America, London; 45 bgs., British Bank of South America, London; 45 bgs., British Bank of South America, Ltd., London.
STRONTIUM SALTS—2 cs., Order, Hamburg SOAP—227 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Bordeaux; 1 cse., G. Bergfeldt & Co., London; 23 cs., American Express Co., London; 100 cs., A. E. Rittwagen Co., Malaga; 50 cs., S. Briones, Seville; 2 csks., G. W. Sheldon & Co., London; 300 cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Cartagena; 20 cs., Smith-Mitchell, Liverpool; 9 csks., F. L. Kraemer & Co., C. Liverpool; 9 csks., F. L. Kraemer & Co., Liverpool; 90 bxs., Irving National Bank, Naples; 400 bxs., L. Nunes, Naples; 10 cs., G. Brown, Piraeus; 1 cse., E. Fougera & Co., London, Piraeus; 1 cse., E. Fougera

Co., London
SODIUM—Hydrosulfite, 200 csks., Kuttroff,
Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Nitrate, 11,053
bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 22,127

9, 1921

Lekas

Teidelbach. cs., Irving

Grace & Catania; on; 14 cs., Rockhill Menist, Rotterdam; m, Hinck-Bush & rican Ex-

rican Ex-ry, 3 cs... cemon, 160 cssina; 38 ssina; 100 na: 50 qu. , Habicht Wagen-Messina; ssina; 50 Middla

Messina; soina; soina; soina; soina; soina; soina; soina; soinaida; soinaida

Orange, Messina; Messina; Sessina; 5 1; 33 cs., Rock-4 drums,

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S. B.
Peek &
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& Co.,
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Board,
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& Co., Liver-er, Ali-, D. C. cribano Naples

ger & mburg; wood-Celery, 2 bgs., ts., E. Chas.

Ca!-South ank of

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s., S. don &

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11,053 22,127

00 qu. cs., Grace & Catania;

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bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 116,594 bgs., A. Gibbs & Co., Antofagasta; Prussi-ate, 54 csks., A. Klipstein & Co.; 31 csks., Order, London; 18 csks., R. F. Downing & Co., 17 csks., E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., London; Sulfide, 1 cse., Kuttroff, Pick-hardt & Co., Hamburg

hardt & Co., Hamburg

SPICES—362 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London;

Pepper, 385 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Cartagena; 100 cs., Consolidated Tea Co., Cartagena; 140 bgs., R. Moellhausen, Cartagena; 100 bgs., Herskovitz, Cartagena; 49 bgs., Order, Cartagena; 160 scks., Marseilles; 80 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Alicante; 154 bgs., 206 cs., Order, London; 22 hampers, Hudson-Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 1,495 bgs., Order, London; 12 hampers, Hudson-Valencia; 250 bgs., J. D. Lewis, Valencia; 100 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Valencia; 265 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Valencia; 265 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Valencia; 265

pkgs., Union Commercial Co., Valencia; 10 cs., M. Caragol & Son, Valencia; 50 bgs., G. P. Martines, Valencia; 93 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Valencia; 91 bgs., Order, Valencia; 150 bgs., Gomez Ferrar & Martinez, Alicante; 250 bgs., Armour & Co., Alicante; Mace, 25 cs., Daarnhower & Co., Grenada; 20 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 10 bgs., Willard Hawes & Co., Grenada; 10 bgs., Willard Hawes & Co., Grenada; 168 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 168 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; ATATC—250 bgs., Order, Genoa TARTAR—31 scks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 10 bbls., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia; 78 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples

TAPIOCA FLOUR—233 bgs., Cafetea Importing Co., Batavia; 700 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Batavia; 540 bgs., Order, Batavia; 1,891 bgs., National City Bank,

Sourabaya; 412 bgs. Order, Sourabaya
TUNGSTEN FERRO—4 cs., Order, London
WAFERS—13 cs., Lehn & Fink, Hamburg
WAX—5 bgs., R. F. Lang, Hamburg; 27 bgs.,
G. Amsinck & Co., Azua; 4 bgs., Lunham
& Moore, London; Bees, 45 pkgs., Knauth,
Nachod & Kuhne; 16 bgs., Yglesias & Co.,
Puerto Plata; 14 bgs., 37 bxs., Innes Speiden
& Co., Hamburg; 10 bls., G. Preston, San
Juan; Carnauba, 972 bgs., J. H. Rossbach &
Bros., Para

Juan; Carnauba, 972 bgs., J. H. Rossbach & Bros., Para
WINE—Medicinal, 15 cs., O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Bordeaux; 10 cs., Order, Funchal; 3 bbls., Robinson Express Co.* Malaga; 150 pkgs., J. Munroe & Co., Tarragona; 10 pkgs., J. Garneau & Co., Cadiz; 12 pkgs., St. Laurent, Cadiz; 5 pkgs., L. Renault & Co. Cadiz; 50 cs., F. P. Galli
ZINC—Chloride, 55 drums, Chemical National Bank, Rotterdam; Sulfide, 1 csk., C. A. Sykes, London

NEW DENATURING FORMULAE (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 9.—William M. Williams, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued two new formulae for denatured alcohol as follows:

"The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 371 is hereby authorized for use in the preparation on antiseptic solutions for external purposes: To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 45 ounces eucalyptol, U.S.P., 30 ounces thymol, U.S.P., 20 ounces menthol, U.S.P.

The following formula, to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 23-B, is hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of lotions, for external purposes only: To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 15 pounds of camphor, U.S.P., 2 pounds of menthol crystals, U.S.P., 3 pounds of carbolic acid, U.S.P.

SALES TAX BILLS ARE READY

Washington, D. C., March 9.—According to Senator Smoot, of Utah, a bill will be introduced in both houses of Congress very early in the special session to be called either on April 4 or 11 providing for the repeal of the excess profits tax and sur-taxes. It is also probable, he said, that another bill will be introduced at the same time providing for the imposition of a gross sales or turn-over tax on all classes of business.

According to best information available the gross sales tax bill will be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Smoot, while a similar bill will be introduced in the House by Mr. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It is understood that public hearings will be held by the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House and that many tax experts will be asked to appear.

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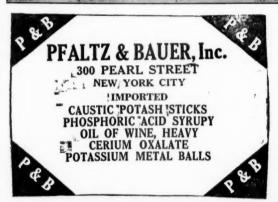
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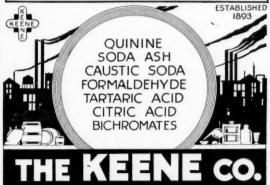
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Books of Trade Interest

RECENT ADVANCES IN PHYSICAL AND INORGANIC CHEM-ISTRY. By Alfred W. Stewart, D.Sc. Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's University of Belfast. 8 vo., 286 pages. Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.

Although the present edition of this book was written only a little more than a year after the publication of the third edition, the important researches carried out in that period necessitated the rewriting of a portion. Additions have been made to the chapters on absorption spectra, mass spectra, transmutation and isotopes and a new chapter has been written on the Periodic Law. To make room for this material the chapters on pseudoacids and inert gases were deleted.

Much of the volume is devoted to a consideration of the new discoveries in the use of X-rays and to the evidences of the disintegration and transmutation of elements and the existence of isotopes. No excuse for the extension of this portion of the book is needed as the recent advances in this field affect some of the most fundamental conceptions of chemistry.

Applied inorganic chemistry is touched by chapters on the electric furnace products, the fixation of nitrogen, the permutites, the peroxides and per-acids, active nitrogen and the rare earths and their application in the gas mantle industry.

MODERN BUSINESS WRITING. By Charles Harvey Raymond, in charge of Instruction in English in Business Practice, University of California. Octavo, 476 pages. Published by The Century Co., New York.

This book is much more comprehensive than any that has yet appeared in the field. In the first three chapters the fundamental principles underlying the selling appeal are discussed and analyzed step by step. Successive chapters take up with definite detail the various aspects of the selling appeal and the mechanics of successful business letters. Probably no other text of a similar nature makes such a careful study of the psychology of business writing.

Not only are advertisements and direct sales letters fully treated, but considerable attention is given to every-day routine letters of business—order letters, adjustment letters, and collection letters. In each case the idea is retained that the letter, although it may be a collection letter, is after all a sales letter. The application of the principles of the selling appeal to such letters is therefore shown.

Much is made of the practical application of principles. This is brought about by the analyzing of a large number of business letters and advertisements, which are given as specimens. This procedure of applying the theory to actual practice is followed throughout the book and gives the discussions a highly practical rather than a merely theoretical value.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS. By M. E. Hardy, D.Sc. 12 mo., 327 pages. Published by the Oxford University Press, London, (American Branch, 35 W. 32d st., New York). A follow-up of Dr. Hardy's "Introduction to Plant

A follow-up of Dr. Hardy's "Introduction to Plant Geography" is presented in "The Geography of Plants." The new book is divided into seven chapters, the plant life of the various continents being discussed individually. Asia, North America, South America, Australia, Africa and Europe, presented in the order named along with a final summary, and geographical and plant name indices, compose the three hundred odd pages of the book. There are over a hundred illustrations which give an added interest to a lay reader, views of typical forests, shrubs, groves, grasses and other vegetation, characteristic of various localities. Medicinal herbs and plants are not discussed or considered only inasmuch as they occur as part of the general scheme of the plant life of any locality.

In no case are they emphasized or selected for special reference. The book handles the subject in a general way from the viewpoint of the botanist and the commercial significance of geographic development is not considered.

COMMERCIAL LAW. By John A. Chamberlain, of the Cleveland Bar. 8 vo., 300 pages. Published by American Technical Society, Chicago.

The author talks to business men about customs of the people which are recognized as common law and which the courts consider in reaching decisions. He discusses the principles of the law, but does not neglect legislative acts or statutes known as the written law, notably the United States Bankruptcy Act, to which he gives special attention. A feature of the work is a series of quiz questions on the various subjects at the close of each chapter. The usual business subjects are taken up for discussion—Contracts and agency; partnerships and corporations; negotiable instruments; insurance, real estate, loans common carriers; trade marks. The jurisdictions of the Federal and State courts are clearly explained.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY. By R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc., lecturer in Geography in the University of Sheffield. 8 vo., 200 pages. Published by Sir Isaae Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th street, New York.

The various products that enter into the commerce of the world are discussed with reference to their climatic requirements and the demand. The production of cotton and its by-products, vegetable oils and their food value, the sources and uses of plant fibres, food crops and stimulants, the distribution of minerals in the earth's crust, live stock and animal products, labor and transportation are treated with reference to the development of commerce for world trade. The great ocean routes and continental railways are outlined with regard to the markets from which various ports can draw trade advantageously. While primarily a text book the volume is instructive and has much valuable information for the merchant.

LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By E. P. Cook, Associate Professor of Chemistry in Smith College, Second Edition. 12 mo. 83 and IX pages. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1920.

This little book contains directions for performing the experiments necessary in conjunction with a first course in organic chemistry and was designed for use with Stoddard's Introduction to Organic Chemistry. The directions are explicit and the experiments well chosen with copious references to Stoddard's book and other references where necessary to the texts which the average student would have available without overburdening him with highly theoretical discussions.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS. By H. C. Fuller, Division of Drug and Food Products, Institute of Industrial Research, Washington, D. C. 190 pages. 12 mo. Second Edition. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York.

The demand for Mr. Fuller's book unquestionably justifies a second edition. The quality of the work certainly does. The author has re-written the book himself and admits making few changes except in the amplification of certain material. As stated, "the scheme of separation has been elaborated in order to facilitate the identification of the substances removed by immiscible solvents from an acid solution, and procedures have been given for separating the alkaloids which are commonly found together in mixtures. A complete scheme for the identification of metals and inorganic acids has been added, and a method for identifying volatile oils proposed by Nelson, has been included in the chapter on Liniments." Owing to the preceding edition, Mr. Fuller's work needs little introduction to the drug trade, except perhaps the statement that the second edition is an improvement over the original one.

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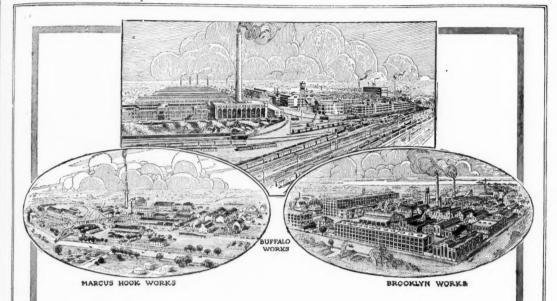
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